

NORTH CAROLINA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
Office of Archives and History
Department of Cultural Resources

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

Skinnerville – Greenville Heights Historic District

Greenville, Pitt County, PT2000, Listed 12/23/2005

Nomination by Cynthia de Miranda, Jennifer Martin, and Sarah Woodard

Photographs by de Miranda/Martin/Woodard, August 2005



400 Block of Fourth Street



707 Fourth Street



409 Elizabeth Street



400 Block of Third Street

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Skinnerville-Greenville Heights Historic District

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number Roughly bounded by Pitt Street, Martin Luther King Jr. Drive, Ward Street, White Street, Tyson Street, Fairfax Street and the Tar River **N/A** not for publication

city or town Greenville **N/A** vicinity

state North Carolina code NC county Pitt code 147 zip code 27834

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set for in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See Continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

☐ entered in the National Register.

☐ See continuation sheet

☐ determined eligible for the
National Register.

☐ See continuation sheet

☐ determined not eligible for the
National Register.

☐ removed from the National
Register.

☐ other, explain:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Skinnerville-Greenville Heights Historic District

Name of Property

Pitt County, N.C.

County and State

5. Classification**Ownership of Property**

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- ☒ private
☒ public-local
☐ public-State
☐ public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- ☐ building(s)
☒ district
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in count.)

| Contributing | Noncontributing | |
|--------------|-----------------|------------|
| 280 | 55 | buildings |
| 1 | 0 | sites |
| 1 | 0 | structures |
| 0 | 0 | objects |
| 282 | 55 | Total |

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

n/a

Number of Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

2

6. Function or Use**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

DOMESTIC: multiple dwelling

DOMESTIC: secondary structure

EDUCATION: school

FUNERARY: cemetery

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

DOMESTIC: multiple dwelling

DOMESTIC: secondary structure

COMMERCE/TRADE: business

COMMERCE/TRADE: professional

DOMESTIC: multiple dwelling

FUNERARY: cemetery

7. Description**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Queen Anne

Bungalow/Craftsman

Colonial Revival

Tudor Revival

Other: Cape Cod

Other: Minimal Traditional

Other: Ranch

Other: Period Cottage

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick

walls Weatherboard

Brick

Asbestos

roof Asphalt

Slate

Metal

other Vinyl

Aluminum

Stone

Concrete

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Skinnerville-Greenville Heights Historic District

Name of Property

Pitt County, N.C.

County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- ☒ **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ **B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ **D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- ☐ **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ **B** removed from its original location.
- ☐ **C** a birthplace or grave.
- ☐ **D** a cemetery.
- ☐ **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ **F** a commemorative property.
- ☐ **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Community Planning and Development

Period of Significance

1845-1955

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Baker, William Bertrand, contractor

Benton and Benton, architects

Berryman, George, architect

Griffith, James W., architect

Toller, S.S. and Sons, contractor

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ Previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- ☒ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State Agency
- ☐ Federal Agency
- ☐ Local Government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other

Name of repository: _____

Skinnerville-Greenville Heights Historic District
Name of Property

Pitt County, N.C.
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property approximately 95 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

| | | | |
|---|-----------|---------------|----------------|
| 1 | <u>18</u> | <u>284320</u> | <u>3943900</u> |
| | Zone | Easting | Northing |
| 2 | <u>18</u> | <u>284800</u> | <u>3943580</u> |

| | | | |
|---|-----------|---------------|----------------|
| 3 | <u>18</u> | <u>284660</u> | <u>3943440</u> |
| | Zone | Easting | Northing |
| 4 | <u>18</u> | <u>284140</u> | <u>3943500</u> |

☒ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Cynthia de Miranda, Jennifer Martin, and Sarah Woodard
organization Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc. date July 5, 2005
street & number P.O. Box 1171, 604 West Morgan Street, Suite B-7 telephone 919-682-2211
city or town Durham state NC zip code 27702

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name More than fifty property owners
street & number _____ telephone _____
city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listing. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*)

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P. O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20303.

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7. Narrative Description

The Skinnerville-Greenville Heights Historic District is located in the city of Greenville, the seat of Pitt County. Greenville, established by the county leaders in 1774 and located on the Tar River in North Carolina's coastal plain, was originally named Martinsborough for the colony's royal governor, Josiah Martin. Laid out according to an eighteenth-century plan, Greenville developed as a center of government and higher education serving the state's eastern region.¹

The Skinnerville-Greenville Heights Historic District lies approximately three blocks west of the Pitt County courthouse and the central business district and encompasses roughly ninety-five acres. Streets form a grid of square and rectangular blocks that incorporate the city's numbered east-west streets intersected by north-south streets named by the neighborhoods' developers. The district's topography is generally flat except for a ravine that runs north-south between Pitt and Elizabeth Streets. The railroad right-of-way (inventory number 97) follows this ravine and dates to 1890 when a branch of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad was completed through Greenville. Plant Street parallels the rail line north from West Third Street and terminates at a municipal water treatment plant and electric substation, located beyond the district's bounds. The water works occupied this location as early as 1905; the electric light station was built between 1905 and 1911. Across the railroad tracks from this utilities facility, to the east, the Cabinet Veneer Company occupied a site now belonging to the city's parks and recreation department.

Land use surrounding the district is primarily residential with the water treatment plant and electric substation between Third Street School and Cherry Hill Cemetery. To the south are the early twentieth century African American neighborhoods of Perkins Town and Cherry View. Riverdale, an African American subdivision probably laid out in the 1920s with north-south streets named for cars, occupies land to the west of the Skinnerville-Greenville Heights Historic District. Although Riverdale's origins are early, most of the neighborhood's dwellings reflect post-World War II development, and many of the extant early twentieth century dwellings have undergone substantial changes.

¹ Scott Power, ed. *The Historic Architecture of Pitt County, North Carolina* (Greenville: Pitt County Historical Society, Inc., 1991), 7.

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Within the district, nearly all the land is devoted to single-family residential use interspersed with recent and historic duplexes, one school, one cemetery, and one commercial building. Most historic dwellings are frame, and sided with weatherboard, brick veneer, asbestos siding, or vinyl siding. While many two-story dwellings are present, most houses are one-story and all but forty-one were built before 1955. The decade in which the greatest number of buildings was constructed was the 1920s when sixty-nine primary buildings and nine outbuildings were built.

Setback from the public right-of-way and spatial arrangements vary throughout the district although all houses have front and back yards and narrow side yards. Several lots are vacant, but the overall layout of buildings is fairly dense. Sidewalks serve most of the neighborhood, but are not found along all streets, although their presence or absence does not appear to be an indicator of the wealth or social standing of the original residents. Along Martin Luther King Jr. Drive, formerly West Fifth Street, rambling Queen Anne and Colonial Revival houses stand close to the street near its intersection with South Pitt Street but are set farther from the street the greater their distance from South Pitt Street and downtown. On the district's other streets, early and mid-twentieth century cottages, bungalows, duplexes, and two-story houses maintain a relatively uniform setback with small front and side yards and larger back yards. At a few properties, low concrete or brick retaining walls separate sidewalks from yards with concrete steps leading up from the sidewalk into the yard.

The west side of South Pitt Street forms the district's eastern boundary, while the northern boundary extends along Fairfax Street and the south bank of the Tar River. Tyson and White Streets function as the district's western boundary. Between Pitt and Vance Streets, Martin Luther King Jr. Drive (originally Fifth Street) marks the southern boundary, while Ward Street creates the southern boundary west of Vance.

The boundaries of the district—shown as a heavy dark line on the accompanying map—encompass two historic subdivisions: Skinnerville platted in 1882 and lying between Pitt, Elizabeth, Fifth, and Third Streets and Greenville Heights which was subdivided in 1907 on land between Davis, Tyson, and Ward Streets and the Tar River. The bounds also take in Cherry Hill Cemetery at the district's northeast corner.

The Skinnerville-Greenville Heights Historic District encompasses 272 primary resources that consist mostly of dwellings plus one contributing site (Cherry Hill Cemetery) and one contributing structure (the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Corridor). Primary or principal resources are defined as the main building, structure or site on a property; a house with several outbuildings is the primary or principal resource while the outbuildings are secondary resources. As a result, the district's 272 primary resources contain 337 buildings, sites, and structures.

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Eighty-three percent (282) buildings, sites, and structures contribute to the district's architectural and historical significance. Fifty-five buildings do not contribute to the significance of the district. Most of the noncontributing resources were built after the end of the period of significance (1955), although a very small number are noncontributing because of alterations that compromise their integrity. Of the 235 resources built before 1955, two were built before 1900. Forty-four were constructed between 1900 and 1919. From 1920 to 1929, a total of seventy of the principal resources was constructed. Between 1930 and 1939, twenty-two were built. From 1940 to 1955, ninety-seven were constructed. Approximately nineteen percent of the principal resources date to 1956 or later.

Two properties listed in the National Register stand in the district. The E. B. Ficklen House (98) at 508 Martin Luther King Jr. Drive and listed in the Register in 1984, is a two-story Queen Anne dwelling completed in 1902. The house features balconies, a round tower with conical roof, Palladian attic windows, and fluted Ionic columnettes on the front porch. Construction on the two-story transitional Queen Anne-Colonial Revival Jesse Moye House (92) at 408 Martin Luther King Jr. Drive started in late 1902. The house, with a high hip roof and multiple projecting gables, was listed in the National Register in 1997.

Despite the devastation wrought by Hurricane Floyd in 1999, Skinnerville-Greenville Heights abounds with indigenous and deciduous trees and shrubbery, much of which is a result of the landscape-oriented City Beautiful movement. While moderately heavy thru-traffic on Third and Fourth Streets does interrupt the neighborhood's peace and quiet, its tree-lined thoroughfares and established vegetation create a quiet oasis north of the busy thoroughfare of Martin Luther King Jr. Drive and west of downtown Greenville.

Early and mid-twentieth century architectural fashions dominate the primary building types, forms, and styles in the district. Most are Queen Anne dwellings, Colonial Revival houses, bungalows, foursquares, Period Cottages, Minimal Traditional dwellings, Cape Cod houses, and Ranch houses. Thirty-three apartment buildings, duplexes, and garage apartments are scattered among the district's single-family homes. Most of the neighborhood's historic duplexes are one-story, gable-front buildings constructed to house African Americans who were employed as domestics, tobacco factory workers, laborers, and cooks. Weatherboard, other types of wood siding, brick, or synthetic siding cover the exteriors of most houses.

Garages, sheds, and garage apartments accompany many dwellings. Garages are usually one-story, gable-front, weatherboard buildings, but some brick examples and garages built to complement the dwelling are found at a few properties. Two-story garage apartments, executed in brick, frame, or concrete block, usually date from periods of housing shortages, particularly following World War II, but the form was popular during all time periods mainly as housing for domestic employees.

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The district's lone school, Third Street Elementary School (164), is a one-story Spanish Colonial Revival building constructed in 1929 and expanded in subsequent decades. It was designed by architect George R. Berryman of Berryman and Kennedy based in Raleigh, and built by S. S. Toller and Sons. James W. Griffith designed the additions. The building has a yellow brick exterior and low-pitched red clay tile gabled and hipped roofs capped with an octagonal louvered lantern at the roof ridge. The recessed main entrance is centered in the facade and framed by tile pilasters and lintels with low-relief ornament.

Cherry Hill Cemetery (115) anchors the district's northeast corner. The earliest extant and legible marker commemorates the 1845 death of Mary E. Davis, the ten-year-old daughter of John and Elizabeth Davis. The cemetery contains the graves of many Skinnerville and Greenville Heights residents and some of Greenville's most important leaders from the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Cherry Hill's grave markers are the finest in Greenville and illustrate a broad range of sizes and a variety of popular funerary art. Obelisks, angels, urns, tree trunks, raised vaults, and a vast number of standing tablets are executed in marble, granite, concrete, brick, and other stone. Iron, brick, and concrete fences and retaining walls delineate family plots while magnolias, cedars, boxwoods, and other mature trees and shrubs create a park-like atmosphere.

The earliest dwellings are Victorian-era houses built in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The district's earliest house is the Glenn-Pender-Moore House (230) at 510 West Fourth Street. The Glenn family probably built the two-story Italianate dwelling shortly after their purchase of the lot in 1882. The parcel was among the first sold by Harry Skinner, who had purchased a fifteen-acre tract west of downtown Greenville in 1879 and platted it as Skinnerville in 1882. The I-house, located on lot number two on Skinner's original plat, has peaked molded window hoods and a two-story rear ell that extends along Elizabeth Street.

The York-Overton House (240) at 1000 West Fourth Street was built in 1908. Although it has been altered, it still displays lavish Queen Anne ornament. The two-story dwelling features a prominent polygonal corner tower with a truncated bell-shaped roof. Pedimented gable ends have lunette attic windows and pebbledash highlighting half-timbering.

Builders of smaller dwellings also incorporated Queen Anne ideals. The one-story Queen Anne cottage at 400 South Pitt Street (119) is a weatherboard house with a hip roof with gabled projections and a wraparound porch that includes a pediment finished with pressed metal shingles. Cutaway corners on the gable projections and square attic windows with borders of square stained glass lights are other Queen Anne elements applied to this dwelling.

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As the nineteenth century drew to a close, architects, builders, and homeowners began mixing classical motifs with Queen Anne designs. The E. B. Ficklen House (98, NR 1984) and the George W. and Lina Baker House (95) are excellent examples of this transition. The Ficklen House, while incorporating many Queen Anne elements such as a complex roofline, decorative roof shingles, an asymmetrical façade, and a tower with a conical roof, also displays Colonial Revival features. Ionic columns on brick piers support the front porch while the second floor balconies feature Doric columns, and Palladian windows finish the gable ends. Just a few doors down from the Ficklen House, the Bakers completed their transitional house in 1907. The design combines decorative Queen Anne shingles in the gable ends and turned balustrades (no longer extant) with Ionic columns (no longer extant) and a grand, imposing Colonial Revival portico with a Palladian attic window.

Just as Queen Anne and Colonial Revival designs mixed, Colonial Revival also blended with the Craftsman style as it gained popularity in Greenville during the 1910s. Greenville attorney and mayor Albion Dunn hired the Wilson architecture firm of Benton and Benton to design his house on West Fourth Street in the 1910s (258). The two-story dwelling features a hip roof, arched attic window, and proportions more commonly associated with early twentieth-century Colonial Revival dwellings, but it also incorporates Craftsman style windows, transom, and sidelights, a porch with square posts resting on brick piers, and an exterior covered in shingles on the second floor.

The Craftsman style became a predominant style in the district beginning in the late 1910s. The Roy C. and Helen Flanagan House (104) was built just before the end of World War I and features exposed raftertails, twelve-over-one and fifteen-over-one sash, and a porch with battered posts on brick piers. Weatherboard siding covers the exterior and a hipped dormer recessed into the porch roof accents the front roof slope. The circa 1919 Jarvis Harding House (262) at 901 West Fourth Street features two large shed dormers, exposed raftertails, kneebraces, and a wraparound porch with battered posts on brick piers. Windows on the front elevation feature leaded glass in their upper sash while windows on the side and rear elevations contain three-over-one sash.

Bungalows with Craftsman elements were built throughout the district from the 1910s through the early 1950s. Many are plain one-story, gable-front dwellings with little ornamentation such as the two duplexes at 204 and 206 New Street (113, 114). Both have weatherboard siding and exposed raftertails. Others, such as the Frank J. and Eunice Diener House (198) at 509 West Third Street, feature more Craftsman elements such as kneebraces, exposed raftertails, porch posts on brick piers, and Craftsman windows with various light configurations in the upper sash.

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During the 1920s, the Colonial Revival emerged as a style separate from the Queen Anne or Craftsman. The style gained wide popularity in the 1920s and 1930s. The 1933 Judson H. Blount House (69) at 500 Elizabeth Street is a well-executed Colonial Revival dwelling taking many of its design cues from the Georgian era. The two-story brick house is symmetrical with lower two-story wings flanking the house's main block. Three gabled dormers punctuate the side-gabled slate roof. Fluted Corinthian pilasters and a scrolled broken pediment enrich the front entrance while side porches feature Doric columns.

Like suburban neighborhoods that developed across the state during the first half of the twentieth century, the Skinnerville-Greenville Heights Historic District includes an array of period revival styles in addition to Colonial Revival. Most common is the English cottage form, also called the Period Cottage. The Tudor Revival, the larger and more elaborate version of the Period Cottage, does not occur in the district. The rental house (206) at 907 West Third Street is a Period Cottage built around 1939. The one-and-a-half-story house has a tapered façade chimney and a side-gable roof with gable front projection. A gable over the entry bay houses an arched paneled front door.

From the late 1930s through the 1950s hundreds of Minimal Traditional houses—typically modest, one-story, brick or frame side-gabled dwellings, often with front-facing gables—appeared across Greenville and in the historic district. Most of these houses date to the post-World War II period and were built as infill between older houses. David N. and Nora T. Hatem built their house at 102 Davis Street around 1949 (50). The one-story, Minimal Traditional dwelling features weatherboard siding, a side-gable roof, six-over-six sash, and an entry under a gabled stoop with square posts.

Many houses from the 1930s and into the 1950s, however, had even less architectural detailing than Minimal Traditional dwellings. Earlier, during the 1920s, Better Homes in America, Inc., a private organization, began efforts to educate homeowners and homebuilders about the benefits of good design while the American Institute of Architects promoted small dwellings through their Small House Architects' Service Bureau. When the Great Depression slowed new-home construction, the federal government, mainly through the FHA, followed the small-house principles those institutions set forth as it tried to stimulate the economy through home-building and create designs that people could afford during the climate of economic uncertainty. The resulting program promoted small and "minimum" houses through

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publications such as the *Principals of Planning Small Houses*. The products were plain dwellings with simple gable roofs, options for modest ornamentation, and floor plans that efficiently included the occupants' basic needs: a kitchen, bathroom, living room, and sleeping quarters.² Houses built with these principles, possibly directly from FHA designs, abound as infill in the Skinnerville-Greenville Heights Historic District. The A.G. and Pattie W. Witherington House (9) at 1012 Colonial Avenue was constructed around 1948 and typifies the basic one-story, side-gable small house.

During the 1950s and into the 1960s, Ranch houses were built on undeveloped lots in the district, although in fewer numbers than Minimal Traditional houses. While the examples are not particularly elaborate, they are considerably larger and more ornamented and use a wider variety of construction materials than small houses and Minimal Traditional dwellings. The circa 1960 dwelling at 802 Colonial Avenue features a side-gable roof and inset stoop entry (1).

The Skinnerville-Greenville Heights Historic District comprises a well-preserved collection of predominately domestic architecture from the period when Greenville emerged as a regional center for government, higher learning, and commerce. Although some of the historic properties have been altered with the installation of modern windows and synthetic siding and a small number of modern buildings post-dating the period of significance have been constructed, the district retains a high degree of integrity.

INVENTORY LIST

The inventory list is arranged alphabetically by street with numbered streets, arranged numerically, following named streets. Street addresses are presented in ascending order. For streets running east-west, addresses on the north side of the street are listed first followed by addresses on the south side of the street. For streets running north-south, addresses on the east side of the street are listed first followed by addresses on the west side of the street.

² David L. Ames and Linda Flint McClelland, *Historic Residential Suburbs: Guidelines for Evaluation and Documentation for the National Register of Historic Places* (Washington D.C.: Department of the Interior, National Parks Service, 2002), 60-61.

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Each resource is judged to be contributing or noncontributing, meaning it contributes or does not contribute to the architectural or historical character of the district. Contributing buildings, sites, structures, or objects add to the district's significance because they were present during the period of significance, they relate to the context under which the district is eligible, and they possess historic integrity. Resources built outside the period of significance are noncontributing. Also, resources that have lost their integrity through significant alterations, such as large additions, drastic porch enclosures, or significant remodeling, are considered noncontributing. With eight exceptions (six dwellings and two outbuildings), all the noncontributing resources are designated as such because they post date the period of significance. Construction dates are based on a review of Greenville City Directories; Pitt County records accessed online via the county's GIS website; Sanborn Maps for Greenville created in 1885, 1891, 1896, 1898, 1900, 1905, 1911, 1916, 1923, 1929, and updated in 1946; interviews with property owners and local residents, and the resource's architectural style and form. The earliest Greenville city directory was published in 1916/1917. Directories appeared sporadically until after 1936 when publication became regular with new city directories compiled about every year. In instances where a building was constructed during a gap between city directory or Sanborn map publication, the investigators estimated construction dates based on architectural style and the known construction dates for other similar buildings in the district. Construction dates are based on Sanborn maps and city directories; if the construction date is based on other sources, such as earlier survey work or deed research, it is noted in each entry. Building names are based on city directory research, oral history or previous designation reports. If a building was determined to be constructed before the city directories canvassed that area or before they were published at all, the building is named for the earliest known occupant. The inventory entry notes the source for the name and the specific date associated with the house name.

Colonial Avenue, north side

1. House

802 Colonial Avenue, ca. 1960, Noncontributing Building

One-story, Ranch, vinyl siding, side-gable roof with asphalt shingles, 1/1 windows, inset stoop entry. Construction date from Pitt County GIS.

2. Vance and Mary Overton House

902 Colonial Avenue, ca. 1949, Contributing Building

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One-story, Minimal Traditional, aluminum siding, side-gabled, projecting gabled bay at east end of facade, 6/6 sash, multi-light picture window, exterior brick chimney at west elevation, shed-roofed addition at rear, brick foundation. Vance Overton was owner of Overton's Super Value No. 1.

2a. Garage
902 Colonial Avenue, ca. 1950, Contributing Building

One-story, front-gabled, two stalls, no door, mitered weatherboard siding exterior, open shed-roofed bay at west end.

3. Sidney and Eva Spain House I
904 Colonial Avenue, ca. 1949, Contributing Building

One-story, concrete block, front-gabled with vinyl siding in gable, 6/6 sash. Sidney Spain was a lineman at Greenville Utilities. In 1957, he built and moved into the house next door at 906 Colonial Avenue and rented this house to mail carrier John Kovalchik and his wife Freda.

4. Sidney and Eva Spain House II
906 Colonial Drive, ca. 1957, Noncontributing Building

One-and-one-half-story, transitional Period Cottage/Minimal Traditional, brick exterior, side-gabled, projecting gabled bay at facade, replacement windows and door, hip-roofed side porch on east side enclosed with vinyl siding, screened flat-roofed porch on west elevation. Sidney Spain was a lineman at Greenville Utilities who built this house after living in the concrete block house next door at 904 Colonial Avenue.

5. Lloyd and Thelma S. Vincent House
1000 Colonial Avenue, ca. 1941, Contributing Building

One-story, Cape Cod, vinyl siding, side-gable roof with asphalt shingles, 6/6 sash, gable end brick chimney and interior brick chimney, full-width screened shed porch with square posts. Mr. Vincent was a station manager with Flanagan Buggy Company. Garage apartment behind the house has a Davis Street address.

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6. Willard R. and Hazel F. Jackson House
1004 Colonial Avenue, ca. 1941, Contributing Building

One-story, Colonial Revival, vinyl siding, side-gable roof with gable-front wing and asphalt shingles, 6/6 sash, flat-roof portico with roof railing at front entrance, and brick chimney on gable end. Mr. Jackson was a tobacconist. Mrs. Jackson was a salesperson at Blount-Harvey.

6a. Garage Apartment
1004 Colonial Avenue, ca. 1941, Contributing Building

Two-story garage apartment with single garage bay, gabled stoop, 6/6 sash and asbestos siding.

6b. Shed
1004 Colonial Avenue, ca. 1980, Noncontributing Building

One-story, gable-front, metal prefabricated shed.

7. Alton R. and Corinne S. Vincent House
1008 Colonial Avenue, ca. 1941, Contributing Building

One-story, Minimal Traditional, weatherboard siding with mitered corners, side-gable roof with gable-front wing and asbestos shingles, 6/6 sash, inset entry stoop, gable-end brick chimney, side porch. Mr. Vincent was a lineman with the Greenville Utilities Commission.

8. House
1010 Colonial Avenue, ca. 1957, Noncontributing Building

One-story, Minimal Traditional, vinyl siding, side-gable roof with gable-front wing and asphalt shingles, vinyl replacement windows and picture window, exterior gable-end chimney.

8a. Garage
1010 Colonial Avenue, ca. 1957, Noncontributing Building

One-story, gable-front, single-bay garage with vinyl siding.

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8b. Shed

1010 Colonial Avenue, ca. 1990, Noncontributing Building

One-story, gable-front, prefabricated shed.

9. A.G. and Pattie W. Witherington House

1012 Colonial Avenue, ca. 1948, Contributing Building

One-story, aluminum siding, side-gable roof with asphalt shingles, vinyl replacement windows, gable-front porch with decorative iron posts. Mr. Witherington was a mechanic.

9a. Shed

1012 Colonial Avenue, ca. 1990, Noncontributing Building

One-story, gable-front, metal, prefabricated shed.

10. Darius and Ida P. White House

1014 Colonial Avenue, ca. 1941, Contributing Building

One-story, Cape Cod, vinyl siding, side-gable roof with asphalt shingles, 6/6 sash, gable-end brick chimney, screened side porch, gabled stoop with columns and arched ceiling. Mr. White was a mechanic at Flanagan Buggy Company.

10a. Garage

1014 Colonial Avenue, ca. 1990, Noncontributing Building

One-story, side-gable, two-bay garage with vinyl siding.

11. Willie H. and Blanche F. Tripp House

1016 Colonial Avenue, ca. 1948, Contributing Building

One-and-a-half-story, Period Cottage, brick, steep side-gable roof with asphalt shingles, 6/6 sash, fanlight over single-leaf front door, interior brick chimney, gabled dormers with asbestos siding, projecting bay on west gable end.

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Colonial Avenue, south side

12. Apartment Building

801 Colonial Avenue, ca. 1967, Noncontributing Building

Twin to 803 Colonial Avenue. Two-story, brick base with vinyl siding on second floor, low hip roof with asphalt shingles, horizontal-light windows, flat-roof stoop over front doors, second floor overhangs the first floor on the front elevation. Construction date from Pitt County GIS.

13. Apartment Building

803 Colonial Avenue, ca. 1967, Noncontributing Building

Twin to 801. Two-story, brick base with vinyl siding on second floor, low hip roof with asphalt shingles, horizontal-light windows, flat-roof stoop over front doors, second floor overhangs the first floor on the front elevation. Construction date from Pitt County GIS.

14. House

901 Colonial Avenue, ca. 1948, Contributing Building

One-story, asbestos siding, hip roof with asphalt shingles, 6/6 sash, interior brick chimney, bay window on east elevation. Built as rental property.

15. Duplex

903 Colonial Avenue, ca. 1948, Contributing Building

Two-story, asbestos siding, hip roof with asphalt shingles, variety of windows: 2/2, 6/6 and 3/1 sash, two gabled stoops on the front elevation.

16. House

905 Colonial Avenue, ca. 1953, Contributing Building

One-story, vinyl siding, side-gable roof with asphalt shingles, vinyl replacement windows. Built as rental property.

16a. Secondary Dwelling

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905 Colonial Avenue, ca. 1953, Contributing Building

Located behind 905. One-story, gable-front, asbestos siding, 6/6 sash. Built as rental property.

17. House

907 Colonial Avenue, ca. 1957, Noncontributing Building

One-story, Cape Cod, brick, side-gable roof with asphalt shingles, 8/8 sash, brick chimney between main block and side porch, louvered shutters with solid panels with crescent moon cutouts, gabled entry porch with arched ceiling and decorative iron posts.

17a. Outbuilding

907 Colonial Avenue, ca. 1957, Noncontributing Building

One-story, German siding, side-gable roof with asphalt shingles, vinyl replacement windows, shed-roof side porch and gabled carport added to side porch.

18. James and Louise Brewer House

1001 Colonial Avenue, ca. 1940, Contributing Building

One-story, weatherboard siding with mitered corners, side-gable roof with gable-front wing and asphalt shingles, replacement 6/6 sash, gable-end brick chimney, gabled stoop with square posts and diagonal weatherboards in gable end, screened side porch. Mr. Brewer was an employee of the Water and Light Commission.

18a. Garage

1001 Colonial Avenue, ca. 1940, Contributing Building

One-story, gable-front single-bay garage with weatherboard siding and exposed raftertails.

19. House

1003 Colonial Avenue, ca. 1970, Noncontributing Building

One-story, Ranch house, aluminum siding, hip roof with asphalt shingles, aluminum sash.

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20. Walter V. and Blanche H. Joyner House
1005 Colonial Avenue, ca. 1948, Contributing Building

One-story, vinyl siding, side-gable roof with asphalt shingles, vinyl replacement windows, entry is on side-gable elevation and is sheltered by a gabled porch. Mr. Joyner was a clerk at Bilbro Wholesale Company.

21. David and Patricia Freeman House
1007 Colonial Avenue, ca. 1948, Contributing Building

One-story, weatherboard siding with mitered corners, side-gable roof with asphalt shingles, 6/6 sash, gabled entry porch with chunky turned posts. No occupation was listed in the city directory for either Freeman.

22. William and Hazel Phillips House
1009 Colonial Avenue, ca. 1955, Contributing Building

One-story, Minimal Traditional, brick, side-gable roof with gable-front wing, 8/8 sash window and large picture window, gable-end brick chimney, shed porch with scalloped trim on frieze and lattice-work porch posts, scalloped vergeboard. Mr. Phillips was a representative of the Carolina T and T Company.

23. Jasper and Cassie Cox House
1011 Colonial Avenue, ca. 1948, Contributing Building

One-story, bungalow, weatherboard siding with mitered corners, gable-front roof with asphalt shingles, vinyl replacement windows, brick chimneys, exposed raftertails, warp-around porch with battered posts on brick piers. Mr. Cox was a tobacco buyer.

23a. Garage
1011 Colonial Avenue, ca. 1950, Contributing Building

One-story, two-bay, gable-front garage with vertical wood siding.

24. William L. and Nora Brown House

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1013 Colonial Avenue, ca. 1941, Contributing Building

One-story, bungalow, vinyl siding, side-gable roof with asphalt shingles, 6/6 sash, gable-end brick chimney, gable-front porch with paired Craftsman posts on brick piers and exposed false beams in the gable end. Mr. Brown was a painter with Flanagan Buggy Company.

25. Duplex

1015-1017 Colonial Avenue, ca. 1955, Contributing Building

One-story, Roman brick, gable-on-hip roof with asphalt shingles, horizontal-light windows, gabled stoops at two front doors.

Contentnea Street, east side

26. Horace and Louise Drum House

207 Contentnea Street, ca. 1942, Contributing Building

One-story, blond brick, side-gabled, 1/1 sash, single-leaf entry, gable-front portico with plain columns sheltering front door, brick south gable end chimney. Horace Drum, a policeman, and his wife Louise, who lived here in 1942, are the earliest known occupants.

27. Joseph and Elizabeth Moye House

305 Contentnea Street, ca. 1929, Contributing Building

One-story, L-plan, brick, 6/6 sash, small keystones in radiating arch above front-gable vent, single-leaf entry, small gable-front overdoor with curved knee brackets sheltering front door, open porch with brick post located at junction of side- and front-wings, brick north elevation chimney. This house first appears on the Sanborn maps in 1929, but the name of the original owner is unknown because of a lack of information in city directories. Joseph and Elizabeth Moye purchased the house on July 15, 1939 from J. Thomas Clifton et al (Pitt County Deed Book V22, page 429) and were living here by the time the 1940-1941 city directory was published. Joseph Moye, a bank teller, and his wife lived here at least until the early 1950s.

28. House

405 Contentnea Street, ca. 1940, Contributing Building

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One-story, asbestos-shingle sided, hipped-roof, 6/6 sash, single-leaf entry, small gable-front overdoor with knee brackets sheltering entrance, interior brick chimney, brick foundation. A comparison of the 1929 Sanborn map with the Sanborn map update of 1946 indicates that this house was constructed some time between 1929 and 1946. On the latter map, the house is shown as 711 ½ West Fourth Street and functioned as an auxiliary building to a large house facing West Fourth. The earliest confirmed owner is salesman Robert Pearce, who lived here in the early 1950s according to the 1951-1952 city directory.

29. Dewitt and Kate Phillips House
407 Contentnea Street, ca. 1939, Contributing Building

One-story, Minimal Traditional, L-plan, vinyl-sided, 6/6 sash, single-leaf entry, partial-façade shed-roof porch with square posts, front-gabled dormer, interior brick chimney, brick foundation. Dewitt Phillips, a furniture repairman, and his wife Kate lived here in the late 1930s and are the earliest known occupants according to the 1938-1939 city directory.

Contentnea Street, west side

30. Jasper and Alice Jones House
12 Contentnea Street, ca. 1952, Contributing Building

One-story, vinyl-sided, side-gabled, replacement 1/1 sash, partial-façade front-gabled porch that has been screened and partially enclosed with lattice, brick south gable end chimney, brick foundation. Jones, an assistant chief with the city fire department, and his wife Alice were the original owners of this house, which first appears in the 1951-1952 city directory.

31. Jonathan and Evelyn Foley House
14 Contentnea Street, ca. 1950, Contributing Building

One-and-a-half-story, Period Cottage, asbestos-shingle sided, 8/8 sash, single-leaf entry, projecting entrance bay with elongated gable on north side, façade chimney, brick foundation. Foley, a factory manager with Imperial Tobacco, and his wife Evelyn were the original owners of this house, which first appears in the 1949-1950 city directory.

32. William and Ida Utley House
16 Contentnea Street, ca. 1950, Contributing Building

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One-story, vinyl-sided, side-gabled, 1/1 sash, single-leaf entry, small modern deck fronts entrance, brick south end chimney, brick foundation. The Utleys, owners of New Deal Cleaners, were the original owners of this house, which first appears in the 1949-1950 city directory.

33. Charles and Rachel Moore House
100 Contentnea Street, ca. 1952, Contributing Building

One-story, weatherboard siding, side-gabled, 6/6 sash, two single-leaf entries, small bracketed overdoor crowns northern entrance, brick interior chimney, brick foundation. Moore, a mechanic for Allen Implement Company, and his wife Rachel were the first owners of this house, which first appears in the 1951-1952 city directory.

34. John and Evelyn Register House
102 Contentnea Street, ca. 1950, Contributing Building

One-story, brick-veneered on front with vinyl siding on side elevations, side-gabled, replacement 6/6 sash, single-leaf entry, small gable-front overdoor crowns entrance, small south end wing with horizontal 2/2 awning windows. Register, a carpenter, and his wife Evelyn were the first owners of this house, which first appears in the 1949-1950 city directory.

35. Bruce and Charlotte Clark House
104 Contentnea Street, ca. 1952, Contributing Building

One-story, Minimal Traditional, L-plan, vinyl-sided, replacement 6/6 sash, single-leaf entry, replacement partial width front porch supported by square posts, brick foundation. Clark, for whom no occupation is listed in the 1951-1952 city directory, and his wife Charlotte were the first owners of this house.

36. Durwood and Mary Hawkins House
106 Contentnea Street, ca. 1952, Contributing Building

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One-and-a-half-story, Cape Cod, asbestos-shingled, side-gabled, 6/6 sash, enclosed front porch. Hawkins, a painter for the John Flanagan Buggy Company, and his wife Mary were the original owners of this house, which first appears in the 1951-1952 city directory.

37. Duplex

110 Contentnea Street, ca. 1950, Contributing Building

Two-story, duplex, stuccoed, side-gabled, 1/1 and 6/6 sash, bracketed shed roof overdoors crown entrance to each unit, one-story hipped-roof wings on each gable end, interior brick chimney. This house has always functioned as a rental duplex and first appears in the 1949-1950 city directory.

38. Brantley Willis House

202 Contentnea Street, ca. 1941, Contributing Building

One-story, vinyl-sided, front-gabled, replacement 1/1 sash, replacement porch with slightly pitched roof and replacement irons support posts, exterior brick chimney, brick foundation. City directories indicate that renters occupied this house in the years after its construction. The house first appears in the 1940-1941 city directory with Brantley Willis, a worker at the Pitt Poultry Company, and his wife Edna as occupants.

39. Jenness and Coleen Allen House

204 Contentnea Street, ca. 1959, Noncontributing Building

One-story, Minimal Traditional, L-plan, brick, 1/1 sash, newer porch with iron posts, open integrated carport with iron posts. Jenness and Coleen Allen purchased this lot from Troy Dodson et al on April 27, 1956 (Pitt County Deed Book C29, page 22). The lot had contained an earlier building that was used as a drug manufacturing facility. The Allens built this house sometime after buying the lot and first appear as owners/occupants in the 1958-1959 city directory.

40. House

206 Contentnea Street, ca. 1995, Noncontributing Building

One-story, brick, side-gabled, 1/1 sash.

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41. Randolph House
300 Contentnea Street, 1904, Contributing Building

Two-and-a-half-story, Queen Anne, weatherboard siding, hipped and gable roof with gable returns, 1/1 sash, single-leaf entrance, wrap around porch with slender Doric columns, interior brick chimney, brick foundation, two-story ell with a sleeping porch on upper level, one-story kitchen was moved up to rear corner (southwest corner) of the house and attached. According to Ms. Ruth Horne, whose family occupied the house at one time, a Mr. Randolph had the house built on the corner of Fourth and Contentnea streets, but facing Fourth Street. Sometime after 1929, the house was reoriented to face Contentnea Street to make way for the construction of another dwelling. The Harris family bought the house from Mr. Randolph. Later owners included Hill Horne, a druggist, who purchased it in 1942.

42. House
408 Contentnea Street, ca. 1997, Noncontributing Building

Two-story, brick and vinyl-sided, L-plan, vinyl 6/6 sash.

Davis Street, east side

43. Roy and Frances Harris House
103 Davis Street, ca. 1950, Noncontributing Building

One-and-one-half-story, Period Cottage, brick exterior is later brick veneer, side-gabled with projecting gabled entrance bay and vinyl siding in gable ends, porch on south elevation and porte cochere on north elevation, paired columns on brick piers, 6/6 and 8/8 sash. Roy Harris was a police officer.

43a. Garage
103 Davis Street, ca. 1950, Contributing Building

One-story, front-gabled, brick exterior.

44. Norman and Margaret Little House
105 Davis Street, ca. 1950, Contributing Building

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One-story, Minimal Traditional, asbestos shingle siding, side gabled, shed roof at front stoop at south end of facade, 6/6 sash, stucco at foundation, uncovered back stoop. Norman Little was a police officer.

45. Elisha and Rosa Edwards House
107 Davis Street, ca. 1950, Contributing Building

One-story, vinyl siding, side-gabled, projecting gabled bay at south end of facade, shed-roofed enclosed front porch at north end of facade, 6/6 sash, end-gabled wing extends from rear elevation, exterior brick chimney at north elevation. The city directory lists no occupations for the Edwardses.

45a. Garage
107 Davis Street, ca. 1950, Contributing Building

One-story, front-gabled, vinyl siding, garage door and personnel door.

45b. Shed
107 Davis Street, ca. 1990, Noncontributing Building

Tall, narrow, one-story shed, vinyl siding, no windows.

46. Robert and Grace Hill House
205 Davis Street, ca. 1928, Contributing Building

One-story, bungalow, vinyl siding, gable-front roof with asphalt shingles, 4/1 sash, brick chimney on south elevation, hip-roof porch with decorative iron posts. This house was not shown on the 1926 Sanborn Map, but was illustrated on the 1929 Sanborn Map. Robert and Grace Hill are the earliest known occupants. Mr. Hill was an employee of W and L Department Store. The Hills lived here from at least the late 1930s until at least the mid-1950s.

47. House
207 Davis Street, ca. 1940, Contributing Building

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One-story, weatherboard siding with mitered corners, cross-gable roof with asphalt shingles, 4/4 and 6/6 sash, inset entry stoop with square braced square posts, porte cochere on south gable. Built as rental property.

48. Carrie Whiteheart House
305 Davis Street, ca. 1955, Contributing Building

One-story, Minimal Traditional, asbestos siding, side-gable roof with gable-front wing, gable-end brick chimney, replacement windows, gabled dormer on front roof slope, shed porch with lattice-work porch posts. Carrie Whiteheart did not have an occupation listed in the city directory.

48a. Shed
305 Davis Street, ca. 1990, Noncontributing Building

Side-gable outbuilding with a door and window; vertical wood siding.

Davis Street, west side

49. Nimon H. and Dorothy Hatem House
100 Davis Street, ca. 1946, Contributing Building

One-story, weatherboard siding, side-gable roof with asphalt shingles, 6/6 sash, interior brick chimney, gable over entry bay, hipped dormers on front roof slope, fluted pilasters flank front door. Nimon Hatem was an agent at Union Bus Station; Dorothy Hatem was a saleswoman with Blount-Harvey Company.

49a. Garage
100 Davis Street, ca. 1946, Contributing Building

Gable-front garage with weatherboard siding.

50. David N. and Nora T. Hatem House
102 Davis Street, ca. 1949, Contributing Building

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One-story, Minimal Traditional, weatherboard siding, side-gable roof with asphalt shingles, 6/6 sash, entry under gabled stoop with square posts, screen porch and carport attached to south elevation. David Hatem was a salesman at Saieed's Dry Goods Company.

51. House

104 Davis Street, ca. 1950, Contributing Building

Two-story, asbestos siding, gable-front roof with asphalt shingles, 6/6 sash plus multi-pane picture window, gabled side entry porch on north elevation. Built as rental property on lot with house facing Colonial Avenue.

52. Roy C. Jr. and Beatrice Flanagan House

406 Davis Street, ca. 1925, Contributing Building

One-story, bungalow, asbestos siding, gable-front roof with asphalt shingles, 4/1 sash, exterior brick chimney, inset full-width porch with battered posts on brick piers, kneebraces, exposed raftertails. The earliest known occupants are Roy C. Jr. and Beatrice Flanagan who lived here in 1936. No occupation was listed for either of them in the city directory.

53. John M. and Helen Taft House

408 Davis Street, ca. 1910, Contributing Building

One-story, German siding, side-gable roof with asphalt shingles and gable-front projection, 2/2 sash, front porch has hip roof with pediment over entry bay, replacement iron posts and tapered pilasters. The earliest known occupants are John M. and Helen Taft who lived here in 1936. Mr. Taft was an insurance agent and the couple resided here until at least 1954. This house does not appear on the 1929 Sanborn map, but it is shown on the 1946 map. City directories first record a residence here in 1936, which indicates that the house was built after 1929 and before 1936. Stylistically, however, the house appears to date from the early twentieth century, which is incongruent with the Sanborn maps and city directories, so this house may have been moved from another location in the early 1930s. The Pitt County GIS database construction date is 1898.

54. Duplex

410 Davis Street, ca. 1953, Contributing Building

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One-story, bungalow, weatherboard siding, gable-front roof with asphalt shingles, 6/6 sash, two front doors, interior brick chimney, gable-front porch with replacement floor, square posts, exposed raftertails. Early occupants were machine operators, a beautician, and a mechanic.

55. Duplex
412 Davis Street, ca. 1953, Contributing Building

One-story, bungalow, weatherboard siding, gable-front roof with asphalt shingles, 6.6 sash, two front doors, interior brick chimney, exposed raftertails, hip roof porch with modern replacement posts and balustrade. Early occupants were machine operators, a beautician, and a mechanic.

Elizabeth Street, east side

56. E.J. and Frances Garrett House
301 Elizabeth Street, ca. 1923, Contributing Building

One-and-a-half-story, bungalow, brick, side-gabled, 1/1 sash, multi-light single-leaf entry, replacement iron posts support full-width recessed porch, shed dormer with rafter tails, brick gable-end chimney, brick foundation. E.J. Garrett, a tobacconist, and his wife Frances are the earliest known owners. The house is shown on the 1923 Sanborn map, but no occupants are listed until the Garretts appear in the 1926 city directory.

57. William and Mildred Darden House
303 Elizabeth Street, ca. 1922, Noncontributing Building

One-story, bungalow, vinyl-sided, side-gabled, replacement 6/6 sash, front-gabled dormer, brick gable-end chimney, brick foundation. Since 1982, the recessed front porch has been totally enclosed compromising the house's integrity. The 1926 city directory indicates that William Darden, the chief electrician at the city's water and light commission, and his wife Mildred lived here.

57a. Shed/Carport
303 Elizabeth Street, ca. 1926, Contributing Building

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One-story, weatherboard siding, front-gable building that is open on one side.

58. John R. and Beulah Hodges House
305 Elizabeth Street, ca. 1922, Contributing Building

One-and-a-half-story, bungalow, vinyl-sided, side-gabled, replacement 1/1 sash on front and original 6/1 sash on side elevations, shed dormer, brick gable-end chimney, brick foundation. John R. Hodges purchased this lot from R.M. Garrett in June 1922 (Pitt County deed book B-14, page 424) and it is likely Hodges built the house shortly thereafter. According to the 1938-1939 city directory, the Hodges occupied the house as late as 1939.

58a. Garage
305 Elizabeth Street, ca. 1926, Contributing Building

Two-story, vinyl-sided garage with a pair of front wall dormers. Garage bays have been boarded up, but the building remains otherwise intact.

59. James and Lucy Ficklin House
409 Elizabeth Street, ca. 1935, Contributing Building

Substantial two-and-a-half-story, Colonial Revival, brick, side-gabled, original 6/6 sash with flat arches with keystones, three gable-front dormers, massive pair of interior brick chimneys, two-story ell with end-gable chimney, classical front-gabled portico supported by slender Tuscan columns, entrance consisting of semi-elliptical fanlight transom and half-glazed sidelights, original one-story side wings with southernmost functioning as a sunporch, rear two-story portico. House occupies an entire block. Built for James Ficklen, president of Ficklen Tobacco, and his wife Lucy. Ficklen Tobacco was located at 129 Church Street. The dwelling now serves as housing for Phi Kappa Tau fraternity.

Elizabeth Street, east side

60a. Garage
300 Elizabeth Street, ca. 1929, Contributing Building

One-story, aluminum-sided, gable-roofed garage. Belonged with 300 Elizabeth, which was demolished or burned.

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61. Earle and Christine Hellen House
302 Elizabeth Street, ca. 1922, Contributing Building

Two-story, Dutch Colonial Revival, aluminum-sided, gambrel roof, replacement 1/1 sash, shed dormer, single-leaf entry, replacement porch and iron posts, south gable-end brick chimney, one-story south gable-end wing. Earle Hellen, a tobacconist, and his wife Christine purchased this lot from Marita Dixon in 1922 and likely built the house soon thereafter. (Pitt County Deed Book E14, page 134). According to the 1938-1939 city directory, the couple occupied the house into the late 1930s.

61a. Garage
302 Elizabeth Street, ca. 1922, Contributing Building

One-story, weatherboard siding, front-gabled garage with single bay door on façade.

62. Elbert and Frances Garrett House
304 Elizabeth Street, ca. 1929, Contributing Building

Two-story, brick and vinyl-sided (noted as “brick-faced tile” on 1929 Sanborn map), side-gable-roof, 6/1 sash, single-leaf entry, replacement porch with aluminum posts, interior end brick chimneys. The porch floor has been removed. The house appears on the 1929 Sanborn map, but not in the city directory until 1936-1937 when Elbert Garrett, a tobacconist, and Frances Garrett are living here.

63. House
306 Elizabeth Street, ca. 1964, Noncontributing Building

One-story, brick, side-gable roof, large picture window.

64. House
308 Elizabeth Street, ca. 1964, Noncontributing Building

One-story, brick, side-gable roof, 1/1 sash.

65. James and Mary Hart House

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400 Elizabeth Street, ca. 1905, Contributing Building

Two-story, Queen Anne, vinyl-sided, hipped and gable roof, replacement 6/1 sash, single-leaf entrance, replacement partial-façade porch (originally wrapped around north elevation) interior brick chimney, brick foundation, one-story rear ell. James Hart, who worked in the hardware business, and his wife Mary purchased this lot in 1903. The lot—identified in the deed as lot number 10 in Skinnerville—had previously belonged to Fernando Ward and later, E.B. Ficklen (Pitt County deed book P7, page 421). The Harts likely built the house soon after purchasing the parcel.

66. H.H. and Edna McCormick House 404 Elizabeth Street, ca. 1937, Contributing Building

Two-story, aluminum-sided, side-gabled roof, original 4/1 sash, fully-glazed single-leaf entry, one-story partial-façade porch with front gable and square posts, exterior end brick chimney, brick foundation, one-story side wing. The earliest occupants, H.H. McCormick, a tobacconist, and his wife Edna were living here by 1937, according to the city directory for 1936-1937.

67. William and Mittie Pruitt House 406 Elizabeth Street, ca. 1916, Contributing Building

One-story, bungalow, brick, side-gabled roof with rafter tails, original 6/1 sash, front-gabled dormer on north end of roof's front slope, single-leaf partially-glazed door, off-center front-gabled porch with rafter tails and partially-open brick balustrade, interior brick chimney. William S. Pruitt, a factory manager for Imperial Tobacco, and his wife Mittie lived in this house in 1916 according to city directories.

67a. Garage 406 Elizabeth Street, ca. 1916 Contributing Building

One-story, brick garage, hipped-roof, single-bay on façade.

68. Richard and Helen Stokes House 410 Elizabeth Street, ca. 1936, Contributing Building

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Two-story, Colonial Revival, brick, side-gabled roof, original 6/6 sash, three front-gabled dormers and one large front-gabled dormer on rear roof slope, classical portico supported by slender Ionic columns, single-leaf door with semi-elliptical fanlight transom and half-glazed sidelights, south gable end exterior brick chimney, one-story sunporch on south gable end, truncated one-story rear ell. This house replaced an earlier dwelling on this parcel. Richard and Helen Stokes, who lived here in 1936, are the earliest known occupants. Richard Stokes worked at American Tobacco Company.

69. Judson H. Blount House
500 Elizabeth Street, 1933, Contributing Building

Two-story, Colonial Revival, brick, side-gable slate roof, 8/8 sash, three front-gabled dormers, lower two-story wings on both gable ends with one-story, side porches with columns, denticulated cornice, recessed front door with fluted Corinthian pilasters and scrolled broken pediment. Now used as a fraternity house with large one-story addition on rear elevation.

69a. Garage
500 Elizabeth Street, 1933, Contributing Building

One-story, brick, two-bay garage with slate roof.

Fairfax Avenue, north side

70. Thomas G. and Blanche Johnston
804 Fairfax Street, ca. 1948, Contributing Building

One-story, asbestos shingle siding, side-gabled, shed-roofed front porch at east side of facade, 6/6 sash, concrete block foundation, interior brick stack. Thomas Johnston was an assistant manager at the College View Cleaners and Laundry.

71. Stephen G. and Audrey Johnston
806 Fairfax Street, ca. 1948, Contributing Building

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One-story, asbestos shingle siding, side-gabled, 6/6 sash, front stoop and centered entry, concrete block foundation, interior brick stack. Stephen Johnston was a state highway inspector.

72. Luther C. and Lelia P. Powell House
908 Fairfax Street, ca. 1940, Contributing Building

One-and-one-half-story, vinyl siding, side-gabled with projecting gabled porch at east end of facade, 8/1 sash, interior brick stack, stucco at foundation. Luther Powell was an auctioneer.

73. R. Norris and Lee C. Merritt House
1000 Fairfax Avenue, ca. 1948, Contributing Building

One-story, Minimal Traditional, vinyl siding, side-gable roof with gable-front projection and asphalt shingles, 6/1 sash, interior brick chimney, arched attic window, gabled side porch with decorative metal posts. Mr. Merritt was a co-owner in V. A. Merritt and Sons, dealers in electric appliances.

73a. Outbuilding
1000 Fairfax Avenue, ca. 1980, Noncontributing Building

One-story, gable front prefabricated storage building with vertical wood siding.

74. Veteran A. Jr. and Gladys B. Merritt House
1006 Fairfax Avenue, ca. 1948, Contributing Building

One-story, Minimal Traditional, asbestos siding, side-gable roof with front gable on front roof slope, 6/6 sash, aluminum shed roof shelters front door, screened inset side porch. Mr. Merritt was a co-owner in V. A. Merritt and Sons, dealers in electric appliances.

75. L. Jack and Floye S. Russell House
1008 Fairfax Avenue, ca. 1950, Contributing Building

One-story, asbestos siding, side-gable roof with asphalt shingles, 6/6 and 8/8 sash, plate glass picture window, interior brick chimney, gable-front porch screened and covered with lattice. Mr. Russell was a collector with the (Raleigh) *News and Observer*.

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76. Russell and Billie Johnston House
1010 Fairfax Avenue, ca. 1950, Contributing Building

One-story, brick, side-gable roof with asphalt shingles, 8/8 sash, interior brick chimney, gable-front porch with decorative iron posts and asbestos siding in gable end. Mr. Johnston was a mechanic.

77. Grady and Annie C. Burgis House
1012 Fairfax Avenue, ca. 1953, Contributing Building

One-story, brick and aluminum siding, side-gable roof with asphalt shingles, 6/6 sash, gable end brick chimney, gable-front porch with decorative iron posts. No occupation was listed for the Burgises.

77a. Outbuilding
1012 Fairfax Avenue, ca. 1960, Noncontributing Building

One-story, gable front outbuilding with concrete block walls, weatherboard siding in gable end, and horizontal-light windows.

77b. Outbuilding
1012 Fairfax Avenue, ca. 1960, Noncontributing Building

One-story, side-gable concrete block building with metal windows and plywood in the gable end.

78. George and Myrtle Johnson House
1014 Fairfax Avenue, ca. 1953, Contributing Building

One-story, asbestos siding, side-gable roof with asphalt shingles, horizontal-light windows and picture window, interior brick chimney flue, inset entry porch. Mr. Johnson was a mail carrier.

79. Mack and Hortense Proctor House
1016 Fairfax Avenue, ca. 1948, Contributing Building

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One-story, Ranch house, brick and asbestos siding, side-gable roof with asphalt shingles, 3/1 sash, nearly flat-roof porch with decorative iron posts at entrance. Mr. Proctor was a representative of the Carolina T and T Company.

Fairfax Avenue, south side

80. Cecil B. and Bessie Cherry House
1001 Fairfax Avenue, ca. 1955 Contributing Building

One-story, vinyl siding, side-gable roof with asphalt shingles, 8/8 sash, gabled stoop with arched ceiling, interior brick chimney. Mr. Cherry was a farmer.

81. John G. and Carrie H. Gibbs House
1009 Fairfax Avenue, ca. 1950 Contributing Building

One-story, vinyl siding, side-gable roof with asphalt shingles, vinyl replacement windows, brick chimney on gable end, gabled stoop with square posts. Mr. Gibbs was an engineer.

82. Nelson I. and Mildred H. Bowden House
1011 Fairfax Avenue, ca. 1948 Contributing Building

One-story, vinyl siding, side-gable roof with asphalt shingles, vinyl replacement windows, interior brick chimney, gable-front porch with vinyl posts and balustrade. No occupations were listed for the Bowdens in the city directory.

82a. Outbuilding
1011 Fairfax Avenue, ca. 2000, Noncontributing Building

Gable-front prefabricated storage building.

83. Henry S. and Carrie Forbes House
1013 Fairfax Avenue, ca. 1948 Contributing Building

One-story, vinyl siding, side-gable roof with asphalt shingles, vinyl replacement windows, interior brick chimney, gabled stoop with decorative iron posts. Mr. Forbes was a truck driver.

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83a. Outbuilding

1013 Fairfax Avenue, ca. 1980, Noncontributing Building

One-story, prefabricated metal storage building.

84. Dalton L. and Dolly Vainwright House

1015 Fairfax Avenue, ca. 1948 Contributing Building

One-story, vinyl siding, side-gable roof with asphalt shingles, vinyl replacement windows, inset front porch with decorative iron posts. Mr. Vainwright was a salesman.

84a. Playhouse

1015 Fairfax Avenue, ca. 1980, Noncontributing Building

One-story, side-gable playhouse or storage building with vertical wood siding and aluminum windows.

Latham Street, east side

85. William and Elizabeth Whedbee House

301 Latham Street, ca. 1936, Contributing Building

One-story, Colonial Revival-influenced, brick, irregular form, cross-gable roof, 1/1 sash, single-leaf door with classical surround consisting of pilasters and a crowning pediment, screened partial-façade porch, interior brick chimney. William Whedbee, an attorney, and his wife Elizabeth lived here from at least 1936 until the early 1940s, according to city directories.

86. House

407 Latham Street, ca. 1910, Contributing Building

One-story, Queen Anne cottage, vinyl-sided, side-gabled roof with front-gabled façade wings, 4/4 sash, single-leaf door, partial-width porch, interior brick chimney, brick foundation.

Because of the house style and relatively late appearance on the Sanborn maps (it appears on the map updated sometime between 1929 and 1946), it is possible this house was moved from

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the corresponding block on Elizabeth Street sometime after 1929. A house with a footprint identical to this one first appears on Elizabeth Street on the 1916 Sanborn map, which is the earliest map for that street. The 1929 Sanborn map shows that the house, while still on Elizabeth, sat on a lot that extended eastward to Latham Street. It is likely the house was moved to the rear of the lot, but facing Latham Street. The construction date is based on house style and form.

87. William and Louisa Hearne House
411 Latham Street, ca. 1900, Contributing Building

One-story, Queen Anne cottage, vinyl-sided, side-gabled roof with intersecting front-gabled façade wing with returns, replacement 1/1 sash, single-leaf door, porch with square posts extends along side-gabled block, interior brick porch, brick foundation. W.A.B Hearne, a post office clerk, and his wife Louisa, who lived here in 1916 are the earliest known occupants, although the house appears to have been constructed around 1900.

Latham Street, west side

88. Luther and Lela Powell House
304 Latham Street, ca. 1923, Contributing Building

One-story, bungalow, asbestos-sided, front-gabled, rafter tails, original 4/1 sash, single-leaf door, original front-gabled porch with rafter tails, square posts and crossed balusters, interior brick chimneys, stucco-covered brick foundation. This house appears on the 1923 Sanborn map however, Luther Powell, an auctioneer, and his wife Lela, who lived here in 1926, are the earliest known residents.

Vacant Lot

Vacant Lot

89. House
410 Latham Street, ca. 1900, Contributing Building

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One-story, weatherboard siding, triple-A with scrolled wood detail in peaked window at center of gable, 6/6 and boarded up windows, single-leaf entrance (boarded up), partial-façade porch with replacement square posts, interior brick chimney, brick foundation, one-story rear ell. Laura White purchased this property (referred to in the deed as "lot number 23 in Skinnerville or West Greenville") from William Smith and his wife Mittie Smith on September 1, 1908 (Pitt County Deed Book T9, page 418). The deed between the Smiths and Laura White refers to the parcel as "the same upon which is now [situated] the dwelling and outhouses at present occupied by D.D. Overton." Overton never appeared on any deeds for the house and was probably a renter. Laura White lived here when the 1916 city directory was published. The Smiths had acquired the property in 1903 from C.L. Wilkerson (Pitt County Deed Book P7, page 423). Earlier owners include H.T. Daniel and E.B. Ficklen, both of whom purchased it in 1901 (Pitt County Deed Book A7, page 171). It is difficult to determine the person who had the house built or when it was constructed because the earliest city directory dates to 1916 and the only mention of the house is in the 1908 deed. The construction date is based on architectural style.

89a. Garage

410 Latham Street, ca. 1930, Contributing Building

One-story, weatherboard siding garage, front-gable roof, bay on gable end. Does not appear on 1929 Sanborn map.

90. House

412 Latham Street, ca. 1910, Contributing Building

One-story, Queen Anne cottage, weatherboard siding, side-gable roof with standing seam metal and front-facing gable on front roof slope, 6/6 sash, interior brick chimneys, hip roof porch with replacement posts.

91. Lemuel E. Whitehurst House

414 Latham Street, ca. 1915, Contributing Building

Two-story, Colonial Revival, weatherboard siding, side-gable roof with asphalt shingles, 2/2 sash, gable over front entry, small gabled side porch. This house appears on the 1916 Sanborn map as 700 West Fifth Street (Martin Luther King Jr. Drive). Lemuel E. Whitehurst, who

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lived here in 1916, is the earliest known occupant. He was not married and was clerk at JR and JB Rivers.

Martin Luther King Jr. Drive, north side

92. Jesse R. and Novella Moyer House
408 Martin Luther King Jr. Drive, 1903, Contributing Building

Two-story, transitional Queen Anne-Colonial Revival, weatherboard siding, high hip roof with projecting gables and gabled dormers and asphalt shingles, 1/1 sash, transom over original door with glazed upper panel, interior brick chimneys, wraparound porch with slender columns on wood piers, turned balustrade and gable over entry bay, shingles in gable ends, squat Palladian windows in gabled dormers on front roof slopes. H. W. Simpson of New Bern designed the dwelling. Jesse Moyer married Susan Novella Higgs in 1897, and they started building this house late 1902. Mr. Moyer was a member of the Board of Education, a director of the Guaranty Banking and Trust Company, a director of the Greenville Cotton Mills, and a partner in J. R. and J. G. Moyer mercantile firm. Information from the *Architectural Heritage of Greenville*. The house was listed in the National Register in 1997.

93. Lawrence A. Stroud House
410 Martin Luther King Jr. Drive, ca. 1928, Contributing Building

Two-story, Colonial Revival-Craftsman, brick, hip roof with asphalt shingles, 1/1 sash, transom and sidelights at single-leaf front door, interior brick chimney and exterior brick chimney on east elevation, modillions in deep eaves, bracketed stoop with arched ceiling at front entrance, side porch partially enclosed historically. Mr. Stroud worked at Quinn Miller and Company, a furniture company, and eventually became a partner in the business. Information from the *Architectural Heritage of Greenville*.

93a. Garage
410 Martin Luther King Jr. Drive, ca. 1928, Contributing Building

One-story, one-bay, brick garage with hip roof.

Vacant Lot

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94. Apartment Building

418 Martin Luther King Jr. Drive, ca. 1963, Noncontributing Building

Two-story brick apartment building with 1/1 sash and inset balconies. Built on the site of the Latham-Skinner House which was demolished in 1960. Construction date from the Pitt County GIS database.

95. George W. and Lina Baker House

422 Martin Luther King Jr. Drive, 1907, Contributing Building

Two-story, transitional Queen Anne-Colonial Revival, vinyl siding, hip roof with slate shingles and dominating gable-front portico, 1/1 sash, stand glass entrance, interior brick chimneys, wrap around porch with replacement vinyl columns, shingles and Palladian window in portico pediment, semi-circular balcony at second-story level below portico with recessed historic enclosure, at the first-floor level the porch wraps around three sides. The porch and balcony originally had fluted Ionic columns and a turned balustrade. Construction was started by Fulton W. Clare of the American Tobacco Company in Greenville but he sold it to the Bakers in late 1906 before it was completed. Mr. Baker owned Baker and Hart Hardware.

96. Apartment Building

426 Martin Luther King Jr. Drive, ca. 1978, Noncontributing Building

One-story, brick, side-gable apartment building with 6/6 sash and a gable end facing the street. Construction date gleaned from the Pitt County GIS database.

97. Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Corridor

1890, Contributing Structure

The rail corridor extends north and south from Martin Luther King Jr. Drive and follows a straight, flat, man-made terrace between a low bank on the west side and a gently dropping grade on the east side. The line itself rests in a bed of gravel and is constructed from steel rails attached to wooden crossties with iron spikes. This branch of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad linking Halifax and Kinston was completed in 1890. The Atlantic Coast Line Railroad absorbed the line a few years later, and in 1967, ACLR merged with Seaboard Air

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Line Railroad to form Seaboard Coast Line. In 1980, Seaboard merged with Chessie System Railroad to create CSX, the track's current owner.

98. Edward B. and Elmira Skinner Ficklen House
508 Martin Luther King Jr. Drive, 1902, Contributing Building

Two-story, Queen Anne, weatherboard siding, high hip roof with projecting gables and slate shingles, 1/1 sash, first-floor façade windows have fanlights, double-leaf front door with transom, interior brick chimneys, a full-height projecting bay over the entrance incorporates a balcony with arched openings, another balcony is inset beneath the main hip roof, gabled projections feature cut-away corners and Palladian windows in the gable ends, the one-story porch wraps around the east elevation, terminating in an historic enclosure, porch has fluted Ionic columns on brick piers, balconies have Doric columns on solid shingled balustrades. E. B. Ficklen was one of Greenville's most successful tobaccoists and his self-named company survived into the early 1960s. His wife, Elmira Ward Skinner Ficklen, was Harry Skinner's mother; Harry Skinner was the primary developer of Skinnerville. The house was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1984; designated a local landmark in 1988.

98a. Smokehouse
508 Martin Luther King Jr. Drive, ca. 1925, Contributing Building

One-story, weatherboard siding, hip roof. Porch on west elevation and chimney on south elevation are additions. Originally a smokehouse; converted to a servants' quarters. Remodeled for use as a children's playhouse in 1953 and renovated after 1975 for use as a rental unit. Building is included in the 1984 National Register nomination and the 1988 local landmark designation.

98b. Garage
508 Martin Luther King Jr. Drive, ca. 1919, Contributing Building

One-story, brick, hip roof, two-bay garage with exposed raftertails, 2/2 sash, and simple brick cornice. Building is included in the 1984 National Register nomination and the 1988 local landmark designation.

99. Thomas S. and Stella Camden House
702 Martin Luther King Jr. Drive, ca. 1910, Contributing Building

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One-story, weatherboard siding, side-gable roof with standing-seam metal, windows are boarded up, interior brick chimneys, full-width hip-roof porch with battered posts on brick piers, partially enclosed. This house is on the 1916 Sanborn Map with an address of 704 West Fifth Street. Its occupants in 1916 were Thomas S. and Stella Camden. Mr. Camden was a co-owner of Camden and Baker, building contractors.

100. Hearne House
706 Martin Luther King Jr. Drive, ca. 1900, Contributing Building

Two-story, Queen Anne, asbestos siding on second floor, weatherboard siding on first floor, complex gabled roof with asphalt shingles, 2/2 sash and some modern replacement windows on second floor, interior brick chimneys, decorative sawtooth singles in gable ends, polygonal bay, wraparound porch with turned posts, turned balustrade, sawnwork brackets, and pediments over entrances on south and west elevations. Several historic additions. Miss Mattie Hearne lived here in 1916; Marcellus Hearne stated in 1997 that the house had been constructed for his unmarried aunts. The Hearne sisters divided the house into two apartments, one of which they lived in, during the Depression.

101. William and Annie Bilbro House
800 Martin Luther King Jr. Drive, ca. 1910, Contributing Building

One-story cottage, weatherboard siding, low hip roof with asphalt shingles, 2/2 sash and oval window, transom at front door, interior brick chimneys, inset wraparound porch with square posts. This house is pictured on the 1916 Sanborn Map. It is a twin to 804. The earliest known occupants are William and Annie Bilbro. Mr. Bilbro was a salesman with Greenville Supply Company. The Hatem family owned and occupied the house from the 1920s into at least the early 1950s.

102. Lloyd and Vergie Hamilton House
804 Martin Luther King Jr. Drive, ca. 1910, Contributing Building

One-story cottage, asbestos siding, low hip roof with asphalt shingles, 2/2 sash and oval window, transom at front door, interior brick chimneys, inset wraparound porch with tapered square posts on brick piers. This house is pictured on the 1916 Sanborn Map. It is a twin to 800 Martin Luther King Jr. Drive. The earliest known occupants are Lloyd and Vergie

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Hamilton. Mr. Hamilton was a foreman. The Corbin family, however, occupied it for most of the first half of the twentieth century.

Martin Luther King Jr. Drive, south side

103. Henry and Kate Bost House
409 Martin Luther King Jr. Street, ca. 1905, Contributing Building

One-story, vernacular Queen Anne, weatherboard siding exterior, high hip roof, projecting gabled bay with gable end returns at west end of facade, hip-roofed front porch with gablet at entry, turned porch posts, two interior corbelled brick chimneys, 2/2 sash, gabled wings extend from rear elevation. The house first appears on the 1916 Sanborn map (earlier maps do not cover Skinnerville-Greenville Heights), but its appearance suggests an earlier construction date. The Bosts are listed as residents in the 1916-17 city directory, the earliest volume available. Henry Bost was a manager at the Export Leaf Tobacco Company in 1916.

104. Roy C. and Helen Flanagan House
431 Martin Luther King Jr. Street, ca. 1905, Contributing Building

Two-story, Craftsman, weatherboard siding exterior, hip roof, three bays wide with centered entry, sidelights and transom at entry, large hipped dormer with triple window centered in front roof slope, hip-roofed single-story front porch with tall battered posts on brick piers, hipped bay projects from west elevation, hipped two-story wing extends from rear elevation, single-story addition added to southwest corner, 12/1 sash, exposed rafter tails. The house first appears on the 1916 Sanborn map (earlier maps do not cover Skinnerville-Greenville Heights), but its appearance suggests an earlier construction date. The Flanagans are listed as residents in the 1916-1917 city directory. Roy Flanagan was president of the Home Building and Loan Association, a real estate and insurance company with offices in the Greenville Banking and Trust Company Building.

105. Marvin K. and Florence Blount House
609 Martin Luther King Jr. Drive, ca. 1928, Contributing Building

Two-story, Foursquare, weatherboard siding, hip roof with asphalt shingles, 4/1 sash, interior brick chimney, full-width hip-roof porch with battered posts on brick piers, exposed raftertails. A one-story house with a footprint of about the same size as the building currently

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here stood at this location in 1916 and 1923, but by 1929, the earlier house had either been enlarged or torn down and a two-story house stood on the site. The earlier house was owned by a white family and then by an African American family in the mid-1920s. The earliest known occupants of the house in its current two-story form are Marvin K. and Florence Blount. Mr. Blount was an attorney and, in 1936, he was the mayor of Greenville.

106. Duplex

611 Martin Luther King Jr. Drive, ca. 1955, Contributing Building

One-story, vinyl siding, side-gable roof with asphalt shingles, horizontal-light windows and picture window, interior brick chimney, inset front porch.

107. Edward and Zelle Foley House

703 Martin Luther King Jr. Drive, ca. 1900; moved ca. 1927, Contributing Building

Two-story, Italianate, vinyl siding, L-shaped gable roof with standing seam metal roof, 2/2 sash, interior brick chimney, bracketed eaves and gable returns, wraparound porch with metal posts is partially enclosed. Based on the eave brackets, 2/2 brackets and the house's scale and massing, this house may have been built around 1900 and moved to this location. This address was not listed in the 1926 city directory, but it was on the 1929 Sanborn Map. The earliest known occupants are Edward and Zelle Foley. Mr. Foley was a tobacconist in 1936.

108. Duplex

705 Martin Luther King Jr. Drive, ca. 1955, Contributing Building

One-story, asbestos siding, side-gable roof with asphalt shingles, 6/6 sash, interior brick chimney.

109. Elvin and Henreietta Jones House

707 Martin Luther King Jr. Drive, ca. 1929, Contributing Building

Two-story, Craftsman, vinyl siding, gable-front roof with side-gable wing, vinyl replacement windows, exterior brick chimney, wraparound hip-roof porch with battered posts on brick piers and porte cochere. This address was not listed in the 1926 city directory but the house is on the 1929 Sanborn Map. Elvin and Henreietta Jones are the earliest known occupants. Mr.

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Jones was an operator at W and L Department Store and the couple lived here as early as 1938.

109a. Garage
707 Martin Luther King Jr. Drive, ca. 1928, Contributing Building

One-story, gable-front, single-bay garage with weatherboard siding and shed addition. Pictured on 1929 Sanborn Map.

110. Duplex
803 Martin Luther King Jr. Drive, ca. 1950, Contributing Building

One-story duplex, hip roof with gablets and clipped gablets over entrances, asbestos shingle siding, 2/2 horizontal, concrete block foundation.

111. William and Laura Lonnie House
805 Martin Luther King Jr. Drive, ca. 1926, Contributing Building

One-story, bungalow, asbestos siding with vertical wood siding on porch, gable-front roof with asphalt shingles, 4/1 sash, brick exterior chimney, inset porch with square brick columns and small replacement posts on brick piers. This house is shown on the 1929 Sanborn Map. The earliest known occupants are William and Laura Lonnie who lived at this address in 1936. Mr. Lonnie was a salesman at Elk's Clothing Store.

112. Jasper and Alice Jones House
807 Martin Luther King Jr. Drive, ca. 1928, Contributing Building

One-story, bungalow, weatherboard siding, gable-front roof with asphalt shingles, 4/1 sash, interior brick chimney, exposed raftertails, and gable-front porch with battered posts on brick piers. This house is shown on the 1929 Sanborn Map. The earliest known occupants are Jasper and Alice Jones who lived at this address in 1936. Mr. Jones was a fireman.

New Street, west side

113. Duplex
204 New Street, ca. 1942, Contributing Building

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One-story, bungalow, weatherboard siding, gable-front roof with asphalt shingles, 6/6 sash, interior brick chimney, rectangular attic vent, hip roof porch with square posts, exposed raftertails. Built as rental property. Early occupants were African Americans employed as tobacco workers and at Suburban Cleaners. Duplexes similar to 206 and 204 New Street are illustrated on the east side of New Street on the 1946 Sanborn map; this house may have been moved to this location from the east side of the street in the early 1950s.

114. Duplex
206 New Street, ca. 1941, Contributing Building

One-story, bungalow, weatherboard siding, gable-front roof with standing seam metal roof, 6/6 sash, interior brick chimney, exposed raftertails, rectangular attic vent, hip roof porch with standing seam metal roof and square posts. Built as rental property. Early occupants were African Americans employed as laborers, domestics, cooks, and tobacco workers. New Street was constructed after 1939; an address on this side of the street is first listed in the 1942/43 city directory. This house appears on the 1946 Sanborn map.

South Pitt Street, west side

115. Cherry Hill Cemetery
South Pitt Street at Second Avenue, 1845, Contributing Site

Cherry Hill Cemetery occupies over four and a half acres at the northeast edge of the Skinnerville-Greenville Heights neighborhood. The parcel is bounded on the north by First Street; on the east by the rear lot lines of properties on South Pitt Street and, for a short stretch, by South Pitt Street itself; on the south by the rear lot lines of the parcels fronting Third Street; and on the west side by a bluff that slopes down to the rail line.

The cemetery has its beginnings in 1833 when Greenville's Methodist congregation built a church on Second Street, several yards west of South Pitt Street. A few years later, Episcopalians built a sanctuary on South Pitt Street, just around the corner from the Methodist church. Both congregations had cemeteries with their buildings. In 1872, Tillman R. Cherry donated land on the west and north sides of the churches to the city for use as a cemetery for whites and African Americans. The church cemeteries and Cherry Hill merged over time,

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ultimately becoming one property after each church sold its sanctuary. Both church buildings were removed from the property in the 1880s.

Overall, the cemetery's boundary is rectilinear but irregular, its easternmost edge fronting South Pitt Street for part of the stretch between West Second and West Third Streets. A 1925 brick wall with recessed panels and finished with squared brick pillars edges that portion of the cemetery that reaches as far as South Pitt Street. Generally, however, the east and south edges of the cemetery abut the rear property lines of houses along South Pitt Street and West Third Street, and tall hedges or chain-link fencing separates the cemetery grounds from the residential area. Chain-link fencing also delineates the north and west edges of the cemetery. The entrance to Cherry Hill Cemetery is off South Pitt Street. West Second Street intersects with South Pitt Street near the cemetery entrance, but the west arm of West Second Street stops at the gate to Cherry Hill Cemetery, slightly beyond the intersection of the two streets. The entrance is marked with iron gates and brick pillars; the brick wall along South Pitt Street meets the brick pillar on the south side of this entry. A marker set into that pillar commemorates the construction of the wall, in 1935, to commemorate the site of the Episcopal church that once shared this cemetery. A dirt roadway provides vehicular access from this gate, leading to an asphalt-paved circle that loops back to the dirt roadway. A monument to four unknown Confederate soldiers stands near the north side of the roadway loop.

The cemetery features a grid pattern with unpaved lanes outlining each square; squares are often occupied by family groups. Low concrete walls, pipe-rail-and-granite-post borders, or low shrubbery borders surround some groups, particularly in the center section of the cemetery. Markers are concrete, marble, or granite, and some graves are marked with obelisks or statues. Mature shade trees are grouped around the cemetery, again particularly at the south side. At the northwest corner, an African American section contains a few flat concrete markers with the insurance company name "Flanagan & Parker" incised along with inscriptions for the deceased.

Some unmarked graves likely date to the 1830s, but the earliest marked and legible grave in the cemetery is the 1845 stone commemorating the death of Mary E. M. Davis, the ten-year-old daughter of John and Elizabeth Davis. Earlier graves are generally found in the southeast corner of the parcel, near the entrance.

116. William and Zula Cowell House

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112 South Pitt Street, ca. 1925, Contributing Building

Two-story, Colonial Revival, brick exterior, side-gabled with pedimented gables, gabled portico on Tuscan columns, replacement windows at front, 6/6 sash at sides and rear, interior brick chimney near north gable end, exterior brick chimney on south elevation, ghost mark from removed hip-roof side porch on south elevation, rear porch enlarged and enclosed with vinyl siding and brick. A house with a different footprint appeared on this parcel on the 1923 Sanborn Map, but this house appears on the 1929 version. Street numbers changed somewhat on this stretch of South Pitt Street, making city directory research less reliable, but the house does have a mid-1920s appearance. William and Zula Cowell lived at this address in 1925 with Miss Sallie Cowell and Miss Martha Cowell, presumably their adult daughters. Martha Cowell, the only resident listed with an occupation, worked as an assistant cashier at the Greenville Banking and Trust Company.

117. Fannie More House 210 South Pitt Street, ca. 1900, Contributing Building

One-story, Queen Anne cottage, vinyl siding, hip roof with standing seam metal roof and front-facing gable and long side gable projection, 2/2 sash, two front doors both with glazed upper panels and single-light transoms, interior brick chimney, arched attic vents, partial-width front porch with hip roof, Doric columns, and pediment over central entry bay. Fannie More and her daughter, also named Fannie More, lived here in 1916; Miss More was a dressmaker.

118. Kinchen W. and Dorothy Cobb House 300 South Pitt Street, ca. 1932, Contributing Building

One-and-one-half-story, Craftsman/Colonial Revival, brick exterior, front-gabled with projecting gabled porch on Corinthian columns, side-gabled sunroom wing projects to south at facade, pair of gabled dormers on south-facing roof slope at rear of south (side) elevation, wide gabled bay at north (side) elevation, 6/1 sash, Palladian window groupings in gables at the half-story, round-arched fanlight over front door, exposed curved rafter tails, exterior brick chimney at north elevation, exposed basement at rear where lot slopes. The house does not appear on the 1929 Sanborn map but it can be seen on the 1946 overlay. The Pitt County GIS records list the construction date as 1932, which is consistent with the appearance of the

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house. Kinchen W. Cobb, a tobacconist, his wife Dorothy, and their three children are the earliest known occupants, appearing in the 1936-37 city directory.

Vacant Lot

119. A.B. and Lorena Ellington House 400 South Pitt Street, ca. 1900, Contributing Building

One-story, Queen Anne cottage, weatherboard siding, hip roof with asphalt shingles and gabled projections, 2/2 sash, transom and sidelights at front door, interior brick chimneys, wraparound porch the square posts, turned balustrade and gable over the entry bay, metal shingles on gable over entry bay, square attic windows in other gable ends, cutaway corners on gable projections. In 1916, A.B. and Lorena Ellington lived here; Mr. Ellington owned A.B. Ellington and Company, which sold stationery, books, office supplies, and “talking machines.” Guy V. and Mary Smith lived here from at least 1926 into the mid-1950s. Mr. Smith was a co-owner of Smith and Sugg Warehouse. The Pitt County GIS database yields an 1898 construction date while the 1982 architectural survey indicates a construction date between 1900 and 1905.

119a. Garage 400 South Pitt Street, ca. 1920, Contributing Building

One-story, shed-roof garage with two bays, weatherboard siding, and exposed raftertails. Appears to be illustrated on 1923 Sanborn map.

Vance Street, east side

120. Van and Hettie Johnson House 8 Vance Street, ca. 1950, Contributing Building

One-story, brick and vinyl-sided, L-plan, intersecting front and side gabled roof, 6/6 sash, three-part picture window in front-facing gable, single-leaf door, replacement porch extends along front of side wing. The house appears in the 1949-1950 city directory as vacant. When the directory was published in 1951-1952, Van Johnson, a salesman, and his wife Hettie are listed as the owners. This house was the first completed on this block of Vance Street, which was extended north of Fairfax Street around 1950.

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121. House

13 Vance Street, ca. 1970, Noncontributing Building

One-story, brick, side-gabled with low-pitched off-center projecting front gable over two bays, 1/1 sash, single-leaf door with divided semi-elliptical fanlight on upper half, brick stoop and stairs with iron hand rails.

122. Elbert and Etta Averette House

101 Vance Street, ca. 1950, Contributing Building

One-story, asbestos-shingled, side-gabled, windows covered in plywood, single-leaf door, one-story side wing on north elevation, cinderblock foundation. Elbert Averette, the manager of White Grocery, and his wife Etta were the first owners according to the 1949-1950 city directory.

123. Charles and Rose Harris House

103 Vance Street, ca. 1950, Contributing Building

One-story, L-plan, brick, side-gabled with off-center front projecting gable, 6/6 sash, single-leaf door, small screened porch on north elevation, interior brick chimney on roof ridge. Charles Harris, a salesman at Penney's, and his wife Rose were the first owners according to the 1949-1950 city directory.

123a. Garage

103 Vance Street, ca. 1970, Noncontributing Building

One-story, wood-sided, front-gabled garage.

124. Raymond and Ruby Harris House

105 Vance Street, ca. 1950, Contributing Building

One-story, brick, side-gabled, 6/6 sash, single-leaf door, faux half-timbering on façade, brick interior chimney. Raymond Harris, a clerk at Bilbro Wholesale Company, and his wife Ruby are the earliest known occupants, according to the 1949-1950 city directory, the earliest in which this house appears.

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125. Harry and Katherine Stubbs House
107 Vance Street, ca. 1952, Contributing Building

One-story, L-plan, vinyl-sided, side-gabled with off-center projecting front gable, 6/6 sash, single-leaf door, awning over door, concrete stoop, exterior end brick chimney and interior brick chimney, brick foundation. The earliest city directory which includes this house was published in 1951-1952 and the dwelling was noted as vacant. By the time the next city directory was published in 1954-1955, Harry Stubbs, a buyer for Greenville Tobacco Company, and his wife Katherine are listed as the owners.

126. Duplex
111 Vance Street, ca. 1950, Contributing Building

Two-story, stucco, side-gabled, 6/6 sash, shed-roofed and bracketed overdoors crown the single-leaf doors, replacement wood stoop, stucco foundation, one-story hipped-roof wings on each side elevation. The duplex first appears in the 1949-1950 city directory.

127. W. Haywood and Christobel Peterson House
201 Vance Street, ca. 1900, Contributing Building

One-and-a-half-story, Queen Anne-influenced, vinyl-sided, cross-gabled, windows and entrance covered in plywood, partial-façade front porch with square replacement posts, off-center front gable on porch roof, interior brick chimney, brick foundation. Although this house first appears in the city directory published for 1940-1941, its form indicates that it was likely built around 1900. The earliest known occupants were Haywood Peterson, a salesman for Standard Supply Company, and his wife Christobel who are listed as occupants in the 1940-1941 directory.

Vacant Lot

128. William Arnold House
205 Vance Street, ca. 1945, Contributing Building

One-story, vinyl-sided, side-gabled, 1/1 and 6/6 sash, façade picture window, replacement single-leaf entrance topped by front-gabled and bracketed overdoor, front-gabled dormers,

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brick foundation, flat-roofed carport. The earliest city directory in which this house appears, the 1944-1945 edition, lists William Arnold as a renter.

129. Mason and Annie Yates House
307 Vance Street, ca. 1937, Contributing Building

One-story, bungalow, weatherboard siding, front-gabled, 4/1 sash, multi-light single-leaf front door, recessed front-gable porch with original tapered posts topped by simple caps, triangular knee braces under roof eave on façade, exposed rafter tails under eaves on side elevations, interior brick chimney, brick foundation. This house first appears in the 1936-1937 city directory as vacant. By the time the 1938-1939 directory is published, Mason Yates, a pharmacist at Hill Horne Drug, and his wife Annie are living here. In 1950 Mrs. Maebell Page was the owner, according to the 1949-1950 city directory.

129a. Shed
307 Vance Street, ca. 1937, Contributing Building

One-story, weatherboard siding, side-gabled roof, exposed rafter tails along eaves.

Vance Street, west side

130. Harvey and Earline Case House
10 Vance Street, ca. 1955, Contributing Building

One-story, Ranch, asbestos siding, side-gabled, 2/2 sash, terrace on façade is slightly inset, interior brick chimney, brick foundation. Mr. Case was a fireman.

131. Dixie and Alma Smith House
12 Vance Street, ca. 1955, Contributing Building

One-story, Ranch, vinyl siding, hip roof, vinyl replacement windows, multi-light sidelight on one side of front door, recessed entry porch, cut stone chimney on façade, brick foundation. No occupations were listed for the Smiths.

132. Paul and Jessie Nethercutt House
14 Vance Street, ca. 1952, Contributing Building

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One-and-a-half-story, Minimal Traditional, vinyl-sided, L-shaped, side-gabled with front-gable wing, 6/6 sash, three-part picture window on the façade, single-leaf door with divided semi-elliptical fanlight on upper half, shed-roofed porch with slender square posts extends along side wing, exterior gable end brick chimney and interior brick chimney, brick foundation. Paul Nethercutt, a fireman, and his wife Jessie, a bookkeeper for Williams Plumbing and Heating, were the original owners of this house, which first appears in the 1951-1952 city directory.

132a. Garage
14 Vance Street, ca. 1952, Contributing Building

One-story, pressboard-sided garage, front-gable roof, garage bay on gable end.

133. Lyman and Sybil Nethercutt House
16 Vance Street, ca. 1952, Contributing Building

One story, brick-veneered, Minimal Traditional, side-gable roof with front-gable wing, 6/6 sash, multi-light picture window on the façade, single-leaf door, shed-roofed porch with iron posts extends along side wing, exterior gable end brick chimney, one-story, side-gabled brick addition on southwest corner. Lyman Nethercutt, a fireman, and his wife Sybil were the original owners of this house, which first appears in the 1951-1952 city directory.

134. Bruce and Rosa Brown House
100 Vance Street, ca. 1952, Contributing Building

One-story, vinyl-sided, side-gabled with front-gabled entrance bay, replacement 1/1 sash, replacement single-leaf front door, one-story side porch, interior brick chimney, brick foundation. Bruce and Rosa Brown are the earliest known occupants of this house, which first appears in the 1951-1952 city directory as vacant.

135. Frank and Helen Strawn House
104 Vance Street, ca. 1940, Contributing Building

One-and-a-half-story, L-plan, vinyl-sided, hipped roof with two front facing gables and a rear addition with a nearly flat roof, 3/1 sash, single-leaf front door, front-gabled porch with

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tapered wood support posts and modern lattice balustrade, brick foundation. Frank Strawn, a plumber, and his wife Helen are the earliest known owners of this house, which first appears in the 1949-1950 city directory.

136. Robert and Mary Little House
200 Vance Street, ca. 1948, Contributing Building

One-story, asbestos-shingled, hipped-roof, projecting bay on façade, 6/6 and 2/2 sash, single-leaf multi-light door, interior brick chimney, brick foundation, attached hipped-roof garage. Robert Little, owner of Little's Cleaners, and his wife Mary were the original occupants of the house, which first appears in the 1947-1948 city directory.

137. William and Thelma Stokes House
202 Vance Street, ca. 1936, Noncontributing Building

One-story, bungalow, brick- and weatherboard-sided, front-gabled, 4/1 sash, single-leaf door, attached hipped-roof front porch with tapered posts on brick plinths as support, exterior brick chimney, brick foundation. William Stokes, a clerk at W.B. Herring, and his wife Thelma were the original occupants of the house, which first appears in the 1936 city directory.

138. Walter and Rose Whitman House
204 Vance Street, ca. 1936, Contributing Building

One-story, vinyl-sided, front-gabled, 4/1 sash, single-leaf front door, screened attached hipped-roof porch supported by slightly tapered posts with caps, concrete-sheathed foundation. Walter Whitman, owner of W.B. Herring Grocery, and his wife Rose were the original owners of this house, which first appears in the 1936 city directory.

139. House
306 Vance Street, ca. 1977, Noncontributing Building

One-story, Ranch house, brick, hipped-roof, 6/6 sash, single-leaf front door with two lights on upper portion, front gabled porch with iron supports.

140. Maebell Page House
308 Vance Street, ca. 1950, Contributing Building

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One-story, Minimal Traditional, brick, side-gabled with off-center front-gable wing, 6/6 sash, single-leaf front door, shed-roofed porch extends along façade of side wing and is supported by slender square posts, exterior gable-end chimney. Mrs. Maebell Page was the original owner of this house, which first appears in the 1949-1950 city directory. When the 1951-1952 directory was published, Jarvis Worthington was listed as the owner/occupant.

Ward Street, north side

Vacant Lot

141. Duplex
802 A & B Ward Street, ca. 1997, Noncontributing Building

One-and-one-half-story, brick and vinyl exterior, side-gabled with pair of projecting gabled bays at center, forming a valley between the two gables, vinyl windows.

Vacant Lot

142. Clifford C. and E. Hudson House
900 Ward Street, ca. 1915, Contributing Building

Two-story, weatherboard siding exterior, hip-roof, hip-roofed front porch, projecting hip-roofed bay at west end of facade, metal roof, 1/1 sash, square porch columns with half-round engaged columns at facade, concrete porch floor, hip-roof single story wings at rear, shed-roofed stoop at rear entry, interior brick chimney, brick foundation. The house appears on the 1916 Sanborn map (earlier maps did not cover Skinnerville-Greenville Heights). The Hudsons are listed at this address in the 1916-1917 city directory; Clifford Hudson was an engineer at the Imperial Tobacco Company.

143. James E. and Margaret Dees House
902 Ward Street, ca. 1915, Contributing Building

Two-story, weatherboard siding exterior, hip-roof, projecting hip-roofed bay at west end of facade, metal roof, 1/1 sash, replacement metal porch columns with half-round engaged

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columns at facade, concrete porch floor, hip-roofed single story wings at rear, shed-roofed stoop at rear entry, interior brick chimney, brick foundation. The house appears on the 1923 Sanborn map (earlier maps did not cover Skinnerville-Greenville Heights, but a twin of this house at 900 Ward Street appeared on the edge of the 1916 Sanborn map). The Dees are listed at this address in the 1916-1917 city directory; James Dees owned the Dees Marble and Granite Works.

144. Theron C. and Mabel S. Swindell House
904 Ward Street, ca. 1942, Contributing Building

One-story, bungalow, vinyl siding, front-gabled, hip-roof front porch, battered porch posts on brick piers, brick foundation, exterior brick stack at east elevation, 8/1 sash, concrete porch floor. The house first appears on the 1929 Sanborn map with the 1946 overlay, and the address first appears in the 1942-1943 city directory, listing the Swindells as residents. Theron Swindell was a grocer who rented this house for a short time.

145. William and Doris Leggett House
906 Ward Street, ca. 1958, Noncontributing Building

One-story, Minimal Traditional, side-gabled with projecting gabled bay at east end of facade, front porch recessed under attached shed roof, vinyl siding in gable ends, brick exterior elsewhere, vinyl windows, concrete porch floor. This house does not appear on any Sanborn map, and the address first appears in the 1958-1958 city directory. William Leggett was a film editor for WNCT.

146. House
1004 Ward Street, ca. 1950, Contributing Building

One-story, Colonial Revival, vinyl siding, L-shaped, gable roof with asphalt shingles, vinyl replacement windows, brick gable-end chimney, flat-roof front porch with roof railing and decorative iron posts. Because of address changes on this block, city directory research was inconclusive.

147. House
1006 Ward Street, ca. 1970, Noncontributing Building

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One-story, brick, gable-front roof with asphalt shingles, 6/6 sash with panels below windows on façade, inset porch with square posts.

148. House
1008 Ward Street, ca. 1957, Noncontributing Building

One-story, vinyl siding, gable-front roof with asphalt shingles, 1/1 sash, gabled stoop over front door. City directory research was inconclusive because of a change in street numbers; construction date based on city tax records.

149. William A. and Lizzie Vincent House
1010 Ward Street, ca. 1920, Contributing Building

One-story, bungalow, brick veneer, hip roof with asphalt shingles, vinyl replacement windows, interior brick chimney, inset porch with decorative iron posts. City tax records indicate a construction date of 1925 but city directories and Sanborn maps indicate the house was built after 1917, but before 1923. The earliest known occupants are William A. and Lizzie Vincent. Mr. Vincent was a manager with Pitt Market, Inc.

150. House
1012 Ward Street, ca. 1920, Contributing Building

One-story, bungalow, weatherboard siding, hip roof with asphalt shingles, interior brick chimney, gable-front porch with battered posts. The owner said the house was about eighty years old. This house is illustrated on the 1923 Sanborn map, but city directory research was inconclusive.

Ward Street, south side

151. Robert C. and Dorothy Rankin House
801 Ward, ca. 1939, Contributing Building

Two-story, Tudor Revival-Colonial Revival, board-and-batten siding on the second floor exterior above a base of clinker brick with a pent roof separating the materials, side-gable roof with asphalt shingles, 6/6 sash, brick chimney on the east gable end between the main block and a one-story enclosed side porch, projecting gabled bay houses the front door. The house's

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clinker brick combined with board-and-batten siding is reminiscent of Tudor Revival designs while the pent roof extending across the façade between the first and second floors and the projecting enclosed vestibule recall the architecture of colonial Pennsylvania. Mr. Rankin was a supervisor with the Greenville Board of Trade.

152. Duplex
803 Ward Street, ca. 1955, Contributing Building

One-story, aluminum siding, side-gable roof with asphalt shingles, vinyl replacement windows, interior brick chimney, inset porch on the northwest corner shelters two front doors.

153. Duplex
805 Ward Street, ca. 1910, Contributing Building

Two-story, Colonial Revival foursquare, vinyl siding, hip roof with standing seam metal roof, 3/1 sash, two front doors, interior brick chimney, low-pitched hip roof dormer with tripartite window, full-width gable-front porch with replacement posts on brick piers. Listed as a vacant property in the 1916/17 city directory.

154. S. U. Leggett House
807 Ward Street, ca. 1953, Contributing Building

One-story, vinyl siding, gable-front roof with asphalt shingles, 6/6 sash, gabled stoop over front door, stoop over side door on west elevation. S. U. Leggett lived here but his occupation and spouse, if married, were not listed in the city directory.

155. John W. and Roxanna Godwin House
1005 Ward Street, ca. 1925, Contributing Building

One-story, bungalow, weatherboard siding, gable-front roof with standing-seam metal, 3/1 sash, two front doors, exterior brick chimney, hip-roof porch with battered posts on brick piers. Built sometime between 1923 and 1926; the earliest known occupants are John W. and Roxanna Godwin who lived here in 1926. Mr. Godwin was a driver.

156. Elizabeth Clark House

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1007 Ward Street, ca. 1920, Contributing Building

One-story, bungalow, weatherboard siding, gable-front roof with asphalt shingles, 2/2 sash, hip-roof porch with square posts on brick piers. Built after 1917 and before 1923; the earliest known occupant is Mrs. Elizabeth Clark, the widow of T. B. Clark who was a grocer. Mrs. Clark lived here in 1926.

157. James and Maude Warren House
1009 Ward Street, ca. 1920, Contributing Building

One-story cottage, asbestos siding, hip roof with asphalt shingles, 2/2 sash, hip-roof porch with lattice posts, hipped dormer on front roof slope. Built after 1917 and before 1923; the earliest known occupants are James and Maude Warren. Mr. Warren was a painter at the Flanagan Buggy Company and the couple lived here in 1926.

White Street, east side

158. J. Edwin and Rosalyn S. Guirkins House
101 White Street, ca. 1948, Contributing Building

One-story, vinyl siding, gable-front roof with asphalt shingles and side-facing gable on Fairfax Avenue elevation, vinyl windows, interior brick chimneys, narrow entry porch with aluminum awning. Mr. Guirkins was a tobacco weigher.

158a. Outbuilding
101 White Street, ca. 1950, Contributing Building

One-story shed with weatherboard siding, shed roof and 6/6 sash.

159. Cornelia Smith House
218 White Street, ca. 1939, Contributing Building

One-story, bungalow, brick, 6/6 sash, exterior brick chimney, inset gable-front porch with half-timbering in gable end. No occupation was listed for Mrs. Smith in the city directories.

160. Duplex

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305 White Street, ca. 1953, Contributing Building

One-story, asbestos siding, side-gable roof with gable-end facing the street, gabled stoops over apartment entrances, scalloped vertical wood siding in gable ends.

White Street, west side

161. Duplex
304 White Street, ca. 1951, Contributing Building

One-story, weatherboard siding, side-gable roof with asphalt shingles, 6/6 sash, interior brick chimney, gabled porches with lattice posts at both entrances.

West Third Street, north side

162. Jessie and Madeline Bradley House
442 West Third Street, ca. 1915; ca. 1920, Contributing Building

Two-story, aluminum siding with board-and-batten siding at porch, hip roof, 2/2 sash, recessed porch at southeast corner, metal porch posts on brick piers, one-story hip-roof wings at rear. The 1916 Sanborn map shows a single-story, T-plan house with a front porch. By 1923, the house had been enlarged to its current two-story configuration with a one-story inset corner porch. In 1915, the city directory lists African American laborer Jessie Bradley and his wife Madeline as owners.

163. Noah and Mary Teel House
446 West Third Avenue, ca. 1915, Contributing Building

One-story, asbestos siding, metal-covered hip roof, hip-roofed front porch with squared posts, 3/1 sash, concrete block foundation, two interior brick chimneys, gable-roofed wing centered on rear elevation. Noah Teel, an African American laborer, was the owner; the house stayed in the Teel family at least through 1950.

164. Third Street School
700 West Third Street, 1929 with additions in 1949 and 1953, Contributing Building

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One-story, Spanish Colonial Revival, yellow brick exterior, low-pitched gabled and hipped roofs with red clay tile, octagonal louvered lantern at roof ridge, aluminum 2/2 horizontal sash, overall plan is L-shaped with addition forming base of L, recessed main entrance is centered in facade and framed by tile pilasters and lintels with low-relief ornament, projecting semi-hexagonal bay at west end of facade, projecting auditorium block with separate entrance at east end of facade. The 1949 addition began as a separate building housing a classroom and a cafeteria; the 1953 addition joined the 1949 building to the original. That addition consists of arcaded walkway and cafeteria that extend the original facade to the east and wing extending back from facade that contains central corridor, classrooms, and kitchen and features metal-sash windows. The school stands on a large, flat parcel that extends north to the Tar River. In front of the building, a circular drive crosses the grassy lawn that mature deciduous hardwood trees shade. Behind the school, an open field is used for general recreation.

The school was designed by George R. Berryman of Berryman and Kennedy, in Raleigh, and erected by S.S. Toller and Sons. Both additions were designed by James W. Griffith.

165. W. Chester and Eva B. Harris House
708 West Third Street, ca. 1941, Contributing Building

One-and-a-half-story, Colonial Revival, aluminum siding, side-gabled with projecting front-gabled wings at east and west ends, flat-roofed porch stretches across facade between the projecting wings, 6/6 sash with 8/8 sash flanking the front door, cupola centered on roof ridge of side-gabled section, pair of gabled dormers in front slope of side-gabled roof. Chester Harris worked at the Harris-Willard Insurance Agency.

165a. Outbuilding
708 West Third Street, ca. 1941, Contributing Building

One-and-a-half-stories, front-gabled, aluminum siding, 6/6 sash, single-leaf door.

166. House
800 West Third Street, ca. 1995, Noncontributing Building

One-story, brick exterior, side-gabled, 1/1 sash, recessed porch entry at center of facade.

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167. Leon B. and Mary Fleming House
804 West Third Street, ca. 1929, Contributing Building

One-story, bungalow, vinyl siding, front-gabled, metal roof, 3/1 sash, recessed front porch, battered porch posts on brick piers, brick foundation, stuccoed chimney stack, knee braces and exposed rafter tails. The address does not appear in the 1926 city directory, but the 1929 Sanborn shows the house. Leon Fleming, a salesman at the Flanagan Buggy Company, and his wife Mary, are listed at this address in the 1936-37 city directory.

168. Mrs. Lena Crawford House
806 West Third Street, ca. 1929, Noncontributing Building

One-story, bungalow, aluminum siding, front-gabled, metal roof, brick piers visible at enclosed porch, 6/6 sash with some 3/1, brick foundation, brick exterior chimney on west elevation, knee braces, noncontributing because of enclosed front porch. The address does not appear in the 1926 city directory, but the 1929 Sanborn shows the house. Mrs. Lena Crawford, a widow, lived in the house in 1936 with her seven children; she worked as a dressmaker.

169. House
900 West Third Street, ca. 1915, Contributing Building

One-and-one-half-story, bungalow, aluminum siding, hip roof with hipped dormer, hip-roof front porch with battered piers on brick posts, 2/2 sash and replacement windows, brick foundation. The house first appears on the 1929 Sanborn map with a 1946 overlay; the Pitt County GIS system, however, records a construction date of 1915. Given that GIS date is consistent with the appearance, it is likely that the house was moved to this location between 1929 and 1946, the last year of Sanborn updates. Street numbers have changed on this block, but this house appears to have been occupied by renters during the period of significance.

170. Duplex
902 West Third Street, ca. 1940, Contributing Building

One-story, weatherboard siding exterior, side-gabled, projecting front-gabled wings at east and west ends of facade, flat-roofed porch stretches across facade between the projecting wings, 6/6 sash, corbelled chimney, brick foundation, concrete porch floor. The house first

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appears on the 1929 Sanborn map with the 1946 overlay. It replaced an earlier structure with the same house number, so city directory research did not reveal a construction date. The duplex was rental property throughout the 1940s.

171. Edward and Elizabeth Mabry House
904 West Third Street, ca. 1926, Contributing Building

One-story, bungalow, weatherboard siding exterior, front-gabled, projecting gabled front porch, screened gabled porch at rear, metal roof, 4/1 sash, exposed rafter tails, bracketed eaves, interior brick stacks, brick foundation. Edward Mabry, a machinist, and his wife Elizabeth are listed as residents in the 1926 city directory, the first year this house appears.

172. Raymond and Lee Hart Duplex
906 West Third Street, ca. 1940, Contributing Building

Two-story, Colonial Revival, weatherboard siding with mitered corners, side-gabled, 6/6 sash, bracketed gabled hoods over front doors at east and west ends of facade, shed-roofed stoop at rear, interior brick chimney rises at center. Raymond Hart, a salesman with Carolina Sales Corporation, and his wife Lee owned the duplex and lived in one side in 1940-41, while William and Evelyn Woodard rented the other side. William Woodard was a clerk at the Imperial Tobacco Company.

173. Paul L. and Lillie Fly House
1000 West Third Street, ca. 1927, Contributing Building

One-story, bungalow, narrow shaped weatherboards with mitered corners, gable-front roof with asphalt shingles, 4/1 sash, interior brick chimneys, hip-roof porch with tapered posts, exposed raftertails, tripartite attic vent. One of the most detailed and intact bungalows in the district. This house was built after 1926 and before 1929; the earliest known occupants are Paul L. and Lillie Fly who lived here in 1936. Mr. Fly was a bookkeeper for Greenville W and L Company.

173a. Garage
1000 West Third Street, ca. 1950, Contributing Building

One-story, concrete block, gable-front garage with one bay and exposed raftertails.

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174. Ronald and Agnes Respass House
1002 West Third Street, ca. 1927, Contributing Building

One-story, bungalow, vinyl siding, gable-front roof with asphalt shingles, 4/1 sash, gable-front porch with square posts on brick piers. This house was built between 1926 and 1929; the earliest known occupants are Ronald and Agnes Respass who lived here in 1936. Mr. Respass was a clerk at Respass Barbeque Stand.

175. William C. Jr. and Marjorie Clark House
1004 West Third Street, ca. 1941, Contributing Building

One-story, vinyl siding, side-gable roof with asphalt shingles and rear ell, 6/6 sash, gabled portico at front door, pent roofs over windows, brick chimney on gable end. Mr. Clark was an auctioneer.

175a. Garage
1004 West Third Street, ca. 1945, Contributing Building

One-story, shed roof garage with weatherboard siding and one bay.

176. William C. Sr. and Ida Clark House II
1006 West Third Street, ca. 1927, Contributing Building

One-story, bungalow, vinyl siding, gable-front roof with asphalt shingles, 6/1 sash, interior brick chimney, full-width porch originally wrapped around, but has been enclosed and possibly enlarged. Mr. Clark was a mill operative.

176a. Garage
1006 West Third Street, ca. 1927, Contributing Building

One-story, gable-front garage with weatherboard siding and one bay. Shed-roof bay added to side elevation.

177. William C. Sr. and Ida Clark House I
1008 West Third Street, ca. 1920, Contributing Building

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One-story, bungalow, vinyl siding, hip roof with asphalt shingles, vinyl replacement windows, interior brick chimney, inset full-width porch with tapered posts, balustrade covered in vinyl siding, wheelchair ramp added to façade. Mr. Clark was a mill operative.

177a. Garage
1008 West Third Street, ca. 1930, Contributing Building

One-story, gable-front garage with one bay and shed bay addition to side elevation.

178. Emma Clark House
1010 West Third Street, ca. 1925, Contributing Building

One-story, bungalow, weatherboard siding, L-shaped gabled roof with asphalt shingles, 5/1 sash, interior brick chimneys, inset porch with battered posts on brick piers, exposed raftertails, kneebraces. The earliest known occupant is Emma Clark, the widow of A. F. Clark. She lived here in 1926.

178a. Garage
1010 West Third Street, ca. 1950, Contributing Building

One-story, gable front garage with steeply pitched roof, two garage bays and vertical wood siding.

179. John L. and Marjorie Windham House
1012 West Third Street, ca. 1925, Contributing Building

One-story, bungalow, vinyl siding, gable-front roof with asphalt shingles, 5/1 sash, inset porch with square posts and posts on brick piers. This house was built after 1923 and before 1926. The earliest known occupants are John L. and Marjorie Windham who lived here in 1926. Occupants were not listed for the Windhams in the city directory.

180. Timothy and Agafia Goor House
1014 West Third Street, ca. 1925, Contributing Building

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One-story, bungalow, vinyl siding, gable-front roof with asphalt shingles, 4/1 and 6/1 sash, interior and exterior brick chimneys, hip-roof porch with battered posts on brick piers. This house was built after 1923 and before 1926. The earliest known occupants are Timothy and Agofia Goor who lived here in 1926. Mr. Goor was a manger at Norfolk Shore Store.

181. House
1018 West Third Street, ca. 2001, Noncontributing Building

One-story, vinyl siding, gable-front roof with asphalt shingles, porch with turned posts.

182. Ralph and Evelyn Heidenreich House
1100 West Third Street, ca. 1948, Contributing Building

One-story, bungalow, weatherboard siding, gable-front standing seam metal roof with clipped gable, 1/1 sash, hip-roof porch with tapered posts on brick piers, porte cochere on side elevation, exterior brick chimney. Occupations were not listed for the Heidenreichs in the city directory.

183. Luther Windorne House
1102 West Third Street, ca. 1925, Contributing Building

One-story, bungalow, vinyl siding, gable-front roof with asphalt shingles, 5/1 sash, exterior brick chimney, gable-front porch with square posts on brick piers. Built between 1923 and 1926; the earliest known occupant is Luther Windorne.

184. Lester and Sadie Jones House
1104 West Third Street, ca. 1925, Contributing Building

One-story, bungalow, vinyl siding, gable-front standing seam metal roof with clipped gable, 4/1 sash, exterior brick chimney, gable-front porch with square posts on brick piers. This house was built between 1923 and 1926. The earliest known occupants are Lester and Sadie Jones. Mr. Jones was the chief of police.

185. House
1106 West Third Street, ca. 1925, Contributing Building

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One-story, bungalow, vinyl siding, gable-front roof with asphalt shingles, 4/1 sash, hip-roof porch with tapered square posts, exposed raftertails, exterior brick chimney. Address changes made city directory research for this address inaccurate.

186. House
1108 West Third Street, ca. 1950, Contributing Building

One-story, vinyl siding, side-gable roof with asphalt shingles, 6/1 sash and horizontal-light windows, interior brick chimney, shed roof porch with decorative iron posts. Address changes made city directory research for this address inaccurate.

187. House
1110 West Third Street, ca. 1945, Contributing Building

One-story, asbestos siding, side-gable roof with asphalt shingles, 6/6 sash and picture window, interior brick chimney, gable-front porch with decorative iron posts. Address changes made city directory research for this address inaccurate.

West Third Street, south side

Based on Sanborn maps and city directories, residents of the 400 block of Third Street in the 1920s were African American renters. An African American Primitive Baptist Church also stood in the block. These buildings were torn down around 1950 and replaced with duplexes. Most of the tenants were white, but at least two units were rented by African Americans as early as the early and mid-1950s. Most residents were factory workers, tobacco workers, or in the case of one of the African American renters, a domestic. Today, most residents of this block are African American.

188. Duplex
411 West Third Street, ca. 1953, Contributing Building

One-story, vinyl siding, gable-front roof with asphalt shingles, 6/6 sash, two front doors, inset porch with replacement posts and balustrade.

189. Duplex
413 West Third Street, ca. 1953, Contributing Building

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One-story, vinyl siding, gable-front roof with asphalt shingles, 6/6 sash, two front doors, inset porch with replacement posts and balustrade.

190. Duplex

415 West Third Street, ca. 1950, Contributing Building

One-story, vinyl siding, gable-front roof with asphalt shingles, 6/6 sash, two front doors, inset porch with replacement posts and balustrade.

191. Carolina Dairy Products

417 West Third Street, ca. 1948, Contributing Building

One-story, brick building with tile coping along parapet, boarded-up windows and long one-story addition extending from west elevation.

192. Duplex

423 West Third Street, ca. 1950, Contributing Building

One-story, vinyl siding, gable-front roof with asphalt shingles, 6/6 sash, two front doors, hip-roof porch with square posts.

193. Duplex

425 West Third Street, ca. 1950, Contributing Building

One-story, vinyl siding, gable-front roof with asphalt shingles, 6/6 sash, two front doors, hip-roof porch with square posts.

194. Duplex

427 West Third Street, ca. 1950, Contributing Building

One-story, vinyl siding, gable-front roof with asphalt shingles, 6/6 sash, two front doors, hip-roof porch with square posts.

195. House

431 West Third Street, ca. 1948, Contributing Building

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One-story, weatherboard siding with mitered corners, gable-front roof with asphalt shingles, horizontal-light windows, interior brick chimney, gable-front porch with metal posts.

196. Apartment Building
505 West Third Street, ca. 1973, Noncontributing Building

One-story, vertical wood siding, side-gable roof with asphalt shingles. Six apartment units. Gable end faces street. Construction date based on data in Pitt County's GIS database.

197. John F. and Jessie L. Stokes House
507 West Third Street, ca. 1920, Noncontributing Building

One-story, bungalow, asbestos siding above a brick veneer skirt, side-gable roof with clipped gables, modern replacement windows, interior brick chimney, exposed raftertails, inset porch on the northwest corner. The house has been altered with replacement siding materials and windows. Mr. Stokes was an insurance agent. The house is pictured on the 1923 Sanborn map but the address is not listed in the 1916 city directory.

198. Frank J. and Eunice Diener House
509 West Third Street, ca. 1920, Contributing Building

One-story, bungalow, vinyl siding, gable-front roof with asphalt shingles, 8/1 sash, original front door, full-width porch with high hip roof, battered posts on brick piers and brick columns on the outer corners. Mr. Diener owned People's Bakery. The house is pictured on the 1923 Sanborn map but the address is not listed in the 1916 city directory.

199. Charles H. and Rachel Whedbee House
601 West Third Street, ca. 1950, Contributing Building

One-story, vinyl siding, side-gable roof with asphalt shingles, 6/6 windows, front door set into recess, full-width inset front porch with square posts extends over what may have been a porte cochere but now has flooring to match the porch. Mr. Whedbee was a lawyer and solicitor with the County Records Court.

199a. Outbuilding

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601 West Third Street, ca. 1950, Contributing Building

One-story, side-gable outbuilding with weatherboard siding, six-panel door, shed attached to east elevation.

200. Vernon and Doris Grove House
701 West Third Street, ca. 1946, Contributing Building

One-story, Minimal Traditional, vinyl siding, side-gable roof with asphalt shingles, 8/8 sash, interior brick chimney, gabled stoop entrance with Chinese Chippendale balustrade. Identical to 703 except side porch on east elevation has been enclosed. Mr. Grove was a superintendent at National Carbon Company.

201. Kenneth and Jene Whiteley House
703 West Third Street, ca. 1946, Contributing Building

One-story, Minimal Traditional, vinyl siding, side-gable roof with asphalt shingles, 8/8 sash, interior brick chimney, gabled stoop entrance with Chinese Chippendale balustrade. Identical to 701, except for a screened porch on the east elevation. Mr. Whiteley was a manager at National Carbon Company.

201a. Garage
703 West Third Street, ca. 2000, Noncontributing Building

One-story, side-gable, two-bay garage with vinyl siding.

202. J. Vance and Helen Perkins House
705 West Third Street, ca. 1936, Contributing Building

One-story, Period Cottage, brick, side-gable roof with roofing material possibly made of metal with horizontal seams, 6/6 sash, façade chimney with square accent tiles, inset corner porch with gabled entry with arched opening, Chinese Chippendale balustrade and frieze on porch. Mr. Perkins was the county treasurer.

203. George F. and Emily Hadley House
707 West Third Street, ca. 1936, Contributing Building

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One-story, Period Cottage, brick, side-gable roof with the same roofing material as 705, gable-front projection, façade chimney, bracketed stoop at front door, hip-roof side porch. Mr. Hadley was a salesman with Sinclair Oil Company.

204. John W. and Emily Turnage House
903 West Third Street, ca. 1910, Contributing Building

One-story, L-plan, asbestos siding, hip roof with asphalt shingles, 6/6 sash, interior brick chimneys, low hip-roof porch with replacement posts and balustrade. This house was occupied by John W. and Emily Turnage in 1916. Mr. Turnage was a building contractor. Although they may not have been the original owners, the Turnages lived here until the early 1950s at which time the house was divided into apartments.

205. Linda and Catherine Stokes House
905 West Third Street, ca. 1951, Contributing Building

One-story, aluminum siding, side-gable roof with asphalt shingles, 6/6 sash, interior brick chimney, low-pitched shed roof porch with iron posts. Linda Stokes owed Stokes Shell Station.

206. House
907 West Third Street, ca. 1939, Contributing Building

One-and-a-half-story, Period Cottage, aluminum siding, side-gable roof with gable front projection and gable over entry bay, vinyl replacement windows, arched paneled front door, tapered façade chimney, wood deck built over original patio. Historically, this house was rental property.

206a. Garage
907 West Third Street, ca. 1940, Contributing Building

One-story, vertical wood siding, one-bay garage with exposed raftertails and paneled double-leaf door.

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207. A. Berry and Ethel Sumrell House II
1001 West Third Street, ca. 1950, Contributing Building

One-story, Cape Cod, vinyl siding, side-gable roof with asphalt shingles, vinyl replacement windows, gable-end chimney, flat-roof porch with decorative iron posts, gabled dormers on front roof slope. Mr. Sumrell was a fireman.

208. House
1003 West Third Street, ca. 1960, Noncontributing Building

One-story, asbestos siding, side-gable roof with asphalt shingles, horizontal-light windows, picture window.

209. Harold and Hazel Smith House
1005 West Third Street, ca. 1950, Contributing Building

One-story, Minimal Traditional, asbestos siding, side-gable roof with asphalt shingles and gable-front wing, boarded-up windows, screened partial-width shed-roof porch, lunette attic vent. Mr. Smith was a fireman.

210. A. Berry and Ethel Sumrell House I
1007 West Third Street, ca. 1941, Contributing Building

One-story, bungalow, brick with weatherboard siding on gable ends, side-gable roof with asphalt shingles, vinyl replacement windows, exterior gable-end chimney, gable-front porch with battered posts on brick piers, gabled dormer on front roof slope, exposed raftertails. Mr. Sumrell was a fireman.

210a. Garage Apartment
1007 West Third Street, ca. 1950, Contributing Building

Two-story garage apartment with asbestos shingles on the upper level and concrete block on the first floor, 6/6 sash, enclosed garage bay.

211. Rufus and Agnes Jordan House II
1009 West Third Street, ca. 1928, Contributing Building

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One-story, bungalow, weatherboard siding, gable-front roof with asphalt shingles and clipped gable, 4/1 sash, interior brick chimney, hip-roof porch with battered posts on brick piers. This house is shown on the 1929 Sanborn map, but the address was not listed in the 1926 city directory. The earliest known occupants are Rufus and Agnes Jordan who lived here in 1936. Mr. Jordan owned Big Four Garage.

211a. Garage
1009 West Third Street, ca. 1950, Contributing Building

One-story, gable-front garage with enclosed bays and weatherboard siding.

212. John Koger House
1011 West Third Street, ca. 1928, Contributing Building

One-story, bungalow, weatherboard siding, gable-front roof with asphalt shingles, 4/1 sash, interior brick chimney, gable-front porch with battered posts on brick piers. This house is shown on the 1929 Sanborn map, but the address was not listed in the 1926 city directory. The earliest known occupant is John Koger who was a salesman and lived here in 1936.

212a. Outbuilding
1011 West Third Street, ca. 1990, Noncontributing Building

One-story, gable-front prefabricated storage building.

213. Floyd and Alberta Peaden House
1013 West Third Street, ca. 1937, Contributing Building

One-story, bungalow, weatherboard siding, gable-front roof with asphalt shingles, 6/6 sash, exterior and interior brick chimneys, exposed raftertails, lattice-work attic vents in gable peaks, gable-front porch with battered posts on brick piers. Mr. Peaden was a manager at Citizens Ice and Coal.

213a. Garage
1013 West Third Street, ca. 1950, Contributing Building

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One-story, gable-front, one-bay garage with storage area; weatherboard siding, 6/6 sash.

214. Duplex
1015 West Third Street, ca. 1953, Contributing Building

One-story, vinyl siding, side-gable roof with asphalt shingles, gabled stoops at entrances to two apartments, 6/6 sash, interior brick chimney. Built as rental property.

215. Rufus and Agnes Jordan House I
1017 West Third Street, ca. 1925, Contributing Building

One-story, bungalow, vinyl siding, gable-front roof with asphalt shingles, vinyl replacement windows, interior brick chimney, inset porch with battered posts on brick piers. Built between 1923 and 1926; earliest known occupants are Rufus and Agnes Jordan who lived here in 1926. Mr. Jordan was a salesman at the John Flanagan Buggy Company.

216. Wilber and Gay Nelle Tingle House
1101 West Third Street, ca. 1920, Contributing Building

One-story, bungalow, aluminum siding, gable-front roof with asphalt shingles, 5/1 sash, inset full-width porch with battered posts on brick piers, exposed false beams and exposed raftertails. This house was built between 1917 and 1923. The earliest known occupants were Wilber and Gay Nelle Tingle. Mr. Tingle was a salesman with People's Bakery.

217. Bardin and Jennie M. Brandenburg House
1103 West Third Street, ca. 1925, Contributing Building

One-story, bungalow, weatherboard siding, gable-front roof with asphalt shingles, 4/1 sash, interior brick chimney, gable-front roof with square posts on brick piers, exposed raftertails, decorative false beams, shed addition to side elevation. Built between 1923 and 1926, the earliest known occupants are Reverend Bardin and Jennie M. Brandenburg. Reverend Brandenburg was an agent with American Railway Express Company.

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218. House

1109 West Third Street, ca. 1924, Contributing Building

One-story, bungalow, vinyl siding, gable-front roof with asphalt shingles, vinyl replacement windows, inset partially enclosed and screened porch. This house was built before 1929 but an address change made city directory research inconclusive.

219. Paul W. and Ruby Brooks House

1111 West Third Street, ca. 1928, Contributing Building

One-story, bungalow, weatherboard siding, gable front roof with asphalt shingles, vinyl replacement windows, exterior brick chimney, inset full-width porch with battered posts on brick piers. Built between 1926 and 1926, the earliest known occupants of this dwelling are Paul W. and Ruby Brooks who lived here in 1936. The city directory did not list an occupation for either Mr. or Mrs. Brooks.

219a. Garage

1111 West Third Street, ca. 1930, Contributing Building

One-story, gable-front one-bay garage with weatherboard siding and shed addition to side elevation.

220. Walter E. and Louise Smith House

1113 West Third Street, ca. 1925, Contributing Building

One-story, bungalow, weatherboard siding, high hip roof with asphalt shingles, 1/1 sash, clipped gable dormer on front roof slope, inset porch with decorative iron posts. This house was built between 1923 and 1926. Walter E. and Louise Smith are the earliest known occupants. They lived here in 1926 and Mr. Smith was a lino operator at the Daily Reflector.

220a. Shed

1113 West Third Street, ca. 1950, Contributing Building

One-story, shed-roof outbuilding with exposed raftertails and plywood siding.

221. House

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1115 West Third Street, ca. 1957, Noncontributing Building

One-story, weatherboard siding, gable-front roof with asphalt shingles, 4/1 sash, gable-front porch with decorative iron posts.

222. Third Street Grocery

1117 West Third Street, ca. 1945, Contributing Building

One-story commercial building; possibly a Quonset hut at the building's core. Brick façade with tile coping, concrete block side walls.

Fourth Street, north side

223. Alfred M. and Nell Moseley House

402 West Fourth Street, ca. 1915, Contributing Building

Two-story, Craftsman, brick first floor with wood shingles on second floor exterior, low hip slate roof, 16/1 sash and wood casement windows, Craftsman entry with segmental arch transom and sidelights, brick chimney flush with east wall, low hip dormers on front roof slope, brick porch with brick columns and balustrade. William Bertrand Baker, a Greenville contractor, was the builder. Alfred Moseley was married to Harry Skinner's daughter, Nell. Harry Skinner gave this lot to Nell. Alfred Moseley was a vice president with E. B. Ficklen Tobacco Company and a co-founder of Moseley Brothers, Inc., an insurance, real estate, cotton, fertilizer and loan business. The house is designated as a local historic landmark.

223a. Garage

402 West Fourth Street, ca. 1915, Contributing Building

One-story, gable-on-hip garage with asphalt shingles, shingled exterior above a brick skirt, single bay, wood casement windows.

224. Cooper-Bateman-Sugg House

406 West Fourth Street, ca. 1920, Noncontributing Building

One-story, heavily altered Craftsman bungalow, vertical wood siding on enclosed porch and wood singles on side elevations, modern replacement windows, interior brick chimneys, full-

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width inset porch is enclosed, recessed dormer set into front roof slope is a non-historic addition or modern alteration to original configuration. Shown on the 1923 Sanborn map, but not listed in the 1916/17 city directory, this house was originally built for George B. and Lottie Skinner Cooper. Mrs. Cooper was the daughter of Harry Skinner and her parents gave this lot to her. Before the house was completed, Mr. Cooper died and Mrs. Cooper married Herbert D. Bateman. It is not clear if the Batemans ever lived here, but the next owners were Bruce B. and Lillian Sugg who occupied the house by 1926. Mr. Sugg owned Sugg and Sugg tobacco warehouse and the Star Warehouse.

224a. Garage

406 West Fourth Street, ca. 1950, Noncontributing Building

Single-bay, gable-front garage with weatherboard siding; altered with enclosure of garage bay.

225. Duplex

408 West Fourth Street, ca. 1927, Contributing Building

Two-story, Craftsman foursquare, vinyl siding on first floor exterior with shingles above, hip roof with modern metal roof, modern replacement windows, single-leaf front doors in outer bays, interior brick chimneys, full-width hip-roof porch with original metal roof, battered posts on brick piers, wood balustrade.

226. Hassan B. and Bessma Barakey House

412 West Fourth Street, ca. 1947, Contributing Building

One-story, vinyl siding, cross gable roof with asphalt shingles, 6/6 sash and modern replacement 1/1 sash, attached gable-front porch with metal posts. Society of Christ the King operated a church and school on this lot and the one immediately to the west, which was the site of Harry Skinner's house. Based on city directory research, it appears that after the church vacated the property in the early 1940s, the Barakeys built this house after 1946, when the dwelling is not pictured on the Sanborn map, and before 1947 when the Barakeys are listed in the city directory at this address. Mr. Barakey owned the Carolina Grill.

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227. Frank and Eva Park House

422 West Fourth Street, ca. 1925, Noncontributing Building

Two-story, Foursquare, modern board-and-batten siding, hip roof with asphalt shingles, 2/2 sash, interior brick chimney, screened porch with wood shakes on balustrade, exposed raftertails, heavily altered dormer on front roof slope. Mr. Park was a manger with National Buggy Company.

227a. Garage

422 West Fourth Street, ca. 1925, Contributing Building

Narrow, one-story, gable-front, one-bay garage with weatherboard siding.

Vacant Lot

Vacant Lot

228. William and Janie Hall House

500 West Fourth Street, ca. 1924, Contributing Building

Two-story, Craftsman foursquare, vinyl siding, low-pitched hip roof, 4/1 sash, modern replacement front door, interior brick chimney, full-width hip-roof porch with battered posts on brick piers and a recently-constructed balustrade. No occupation was listed for Mr. Hall in the city directory. Mr. Hall died some time after 1942, but Mrs. Hall continued to own the house into the 1950s.

229. Richard and Clyde Tyson House

502 West Fourth Street, ca. 1925, Contributing Building

Two-story, Craftsman foursquare, weatherboard siding, low-pitch hip roof, 4/1 sash, single-leaf entry, interior brick chimney, full-width hip-roof porch with square posts, exposed raftertails. No occupation was listed for Mr. Tyson in the city directory.

230. Glenn-Pender-Moore House

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510 West Fourth Street, ca. 1882, Contributing Building

Two-story, vernacular Italianate, weatherboard siding, side-gable roof with asphalt shingles, 2/2 sash, transom and sidelights at front door, gable-end chimneys, gable returns, heavily molded peaked window hoods, full-width porch with slender square posts, side porch on Elizabeth St. elevation, wide flat frieze, corner boards, I-house form with two-story rear ell. Edwin C. and Mary Glenn purchased this lot from the Skinners in January 1882, the year in which Harry Skinner platted Skinnerville, and likely built the house shortly thereafter. The Glenns sold the property in 1890 and it passed through several hands. The house is the oldest resource in the Skinnerville-Greenville Heights Historic District and was designated a local landmark in 1990.

Vacant Lot

231. Drury S. and Fannie Spain House 700 West Fourth Street, ca. 1919, Contributing Building

Two-story, aluminum siding, hip roof, three-bays wide, hipped dormer at front roof slope, interior brick chimney, front porch removed, metal balconette installed beneath center second-story facade window, 9/1 sash, transom and sidelights at centered front entry. Charles Skinner sold this lot to John S. Congleton in 1884. Congleton, like Skinner, was a dealer in dry goods, and the two men were business partners for a time. Congleton and his family lived here in a single-story, T-shaped house that appears on the 1916 Sanborn map. The Congletons sold the lot in 1903 to Drury Spruill Spain. Spain had this house built before 1920, according to Spain's granddaughter Mrs. O.C. Stroud Jr., who was interviewed by surveyors in 1986. In 1926, three generations of Spains were living in the house, along with Reverend Horace Settle and his family. By the 1950s, the house had been divided in to four apartments; Rev. Settle's wife, Agnes, lived in #2.

232. Neal O. and Alice J. Singletary House 704 West Fourth Street, ca. 1955, Contributing Building

One-story, Minimal Traditional, German siding and asbestos shingles, side-gabled roof with slightly projecting gabled bay at east end of facade, front porch recessed under eave wall across east half of facade, 2/2 horizontal sash, large picture window flanked by 2/2 sidelights

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in projecting bay, interior brick stack, brick foundation. Neal Singletary was an insurance agent.

233. Charles and Rena Horne House
706 West Fourth Street, ca. 1920, Contributing Building

Two-and-a-half-story, Colonial Revival-Craftsman, vinyl siding, hip roof, gabled dormer at front roof slope, projecting gabled bays centered on each side elevation, two interior brick chimneys, 9/1 sash, transom and sidelights at centered front entry, hip-roofed front porch with gablet at center to mark entrance, stucco with faux half-timbering in gablet, paired Tuscan porch columns, bracketed eaves, exposed rafter tails. Charles Horne owned the Horne Staton Drug Company at 302 Evans Street, which sold drugs, soda and mineral waters, perfumes, toilet articles, cigars, and tobacco.

233a. Garage
706 West Fourth Street, ca. 1920, Contributing Building

One-story, front-gabled, vinyl siding, no door.

234. Jonathan D. and Mary Hice House
800 West Fourth Street, ca. 1946, Contributing Building

One-and-one-half-story, Neoclassical Revival, brick exterior, side-gabled with projecting front-gabled wings at east and west ends, flat-roofed porch with roof balustrade stretches across facade between the projecting wings, squared porch columns, 6/6 sash with 8/8 sash flanking the front door, three gabled dormers in front roof slope, two interior brick chimneys. The Sanborn maps show that this house replaced an earlier dwelling at this address sometime between 1929 and 1946. The address disappears from city directories in the 1930s and reappears in the 1947-48 directory, when the Hices are listed here. Jonathan Hice was a farmer.

234a. Garage
800 West Fourth Street, ca. 1942, Contributing Building

One-story, side-gabled with gabled dormers, three stalls, brick exterior.

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235. Devere and Catherine Mangum House
804 West Fourth Street, ca. 1925, Contributing Building

One-story, bungalow, weatherboard siding exterior partially covered in later brick veneer, front-gabled, hip-roof front porch, battered porch posts on brick piers, metal replacement porch rail, 6/1 sash, bracketed eaves, interior brick stacks. This house first appears on the 1929 Sanborn map and the address is listed in the 1926-1927 city directory. Devere Mangum was a sales manager at O.L. Joyner and Sons.

236. R. Cones and Gertie Merritt House
806 West Fourth Street, ca. 1925, Contributing Building

One-story, bungalow, weatherboard siding exterior partially covered in later brick veneer, front-gabled, hip-roofed front porch, battered porch posts on brick piers, metal replacement porch rail, 6/1 sash, bracketed eaves, interior brick stacks. This house first appears on the 1929 Sanborn map and the address is listed in the 1926-1927 city directory. Cones Merritt was a buyer for E.B. Ficklin Tobacco Company.

237. James and Loraine Tyson House
900 West Fourth Street, ca. 1905, Contributing Building

Two-story, hip roof, projecting gabled bay centered at facade, hip-roofed rear ell with single-story hip-roofed rear wing and later shed-roof addition, wraparound hip-roof porch with gablet at center of facade, turned porch columns with sawn brackets, vinyl siding, 2/2 sash, interior corbelled chimneys with stucco, brick foundation. The house first appears on the 1916 Sanborn map (earlier Sanborns do not cover Skinnerville-Greenville Heights), but its appearance suggests an earlier construction date. The Tysons are listed at this address in the 1916-1917 city directory. James Tyson was a city clerk and tax collector.

237a. Apartment
900 West Fourth Street, ca. 1905, alterations ca. 1950, Contributing Building

Two-story, front-gabled, faces Vance Street at rear of its corner lot, asbestos shingle siding. Converted from a one-story shed after 1946.

238. Charles Whedbee House

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904 West Fourth Street, ca. 1942, Noncontributing Building

One-story, vinyl siding and later brick veneer, side-gabled, original projecting front-gabled porch has been enclosed with brick veneered bay with shed-roof that extends the eave on the west side, 6/6 sash, brick foundation. The house first appears on the 1929 Sanborn map with the 1946 overlay. Charles Whedbee rented the house in 1942.

239. Channcey L. and Lynn T. Dupree House
906 West Fourth Street, ca. 1938, Contributing Building

One-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-inspired bungalow, brick exterior, side-gabled with gabled dormers in front roof slope, vinyl siding at dormer windows, side-gabled wraparound front porch, paired square porch columns, 1/1 replacement sash. This house first appears on the 1929 Sanborn map with the 1946 overlay and the address first appears in the 1938-1939 city directory. Channcey Dupree was a postal carrier.

240. York-Overton House
1000 West Fourth Street, 1908, Contributing Building

Two-story, Queen Anne, asbestos and vertical wood siding with some pebbledash in gable ends, hip roof with asphalt shingles and several gabled projections, original 1/1 sash and replacement windows, sidelights and transom at front door, interior brick chimney, polygonal tower with truncated bell-shaped roof, pedimented gable ends with lunette attic windows and half-timbering with pebbledash, wraparound porch with paired columns on brick piers. Developer C.V. York built this house in 1908. He sold it to Dolphin and Bessie Overton in 1910. They are the earliest occupants recorded in the city directory. Mr. Overton's occupations were listed as a cooper and fire department chief, but he also owned a large hogshead factory and was a building inspector. Construction date and other historical information from *Greenville* by Roger Kammerer and Candace Pearce.

240a. Adam's Upholstery Shop
1000 West Fourth Street, ca. 1950, Noncontributing Building

One-story, gable-front, concrete garage with two bays and vinyl siding on the gable ends and shed dormer on south roof slope; converted into upholstery shop with aluminum-frame windows.

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241. Ernest T. and Cora Forbes House
1006 West Fourth Street, ca. 1910, Contributing Building

Two-story, vinyl siding, L-shaped, gable roof with standing seam metal roof, 1/1 sash, interior brick chimney, shed-roof porch originally wrapped around the gable-front wing, hip-roof one-story wing on side elevation. Illustrated on the 1916 Sanborn map. The earliest known occupants are Ernest T. and Cora Forbes. Mr. Forbes was a tobacco buyer.

241a. Apartment Building
1006 West Fourth Street, ca. 1960, Noncontributing Building

Two-story, vinyl siding above concrete block first floor, gabled roof.

242. Paul and Julia Mitrick House
1010 West Fourth Street, ca. 1910, Contributing Building

Two-story, transitional Colonial Revival-Craftsman, weatherboard siding, hip roof with standing seam metal roof, 2/2 sash, hip-roof porch with square posts on brick piers, exposed raftertails. Illustrated on the 1916 Sanborn map; Paul and Julia Mitrick are the earliest known occupants. Mr. Mitrick was a tailor.

243. Duplex
1012 West Fourth Street, ca. 1948, Contributing Building

One-story, Craftsman, weatherboard siding, gable-front roof with asphalt shingles, 6/1 sash, two front doors with gabled stoops, interior brick chimneys, exposed raftertails.

244. Edward and Zelle Foley House
1014 West Fourth Street, ca. 1925, Contributing Building

One-story, bungalow, weatherboard siding, gable-front standing seam metal roof, 3/1 sash, hip-roof porch with battered posts on brick piers, interior brick chimneys, exposed raftertails. Built between 1917 and 1926. Edward and Zelle Foley are the earliest known owners. They lived here in 1926.

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245. House

1016 West Fourth Street, ca. 1910, Contributing Building

One-story, Queen Anne, vinyl siding, cross-gable roof with asphalt shingles, 2/2 sash and picture window, wraparound porch with turned posts, sawnwork vergeboard. Illustrated on 1916 map; house was rental property.

Fourth Street, south side

246. Burney and Winnifred Warren House

407 West Fourth Street, ca. 1923, Contributing Building

Two-story, Craftsman, wood shingle exterior, side-gabled, 8/1 sash, exposed rafter tails, bracketed eaves, bracketed pent roof across facade at first story height, interior brick chimney, brick foundation, side porch at east elevation features square porch columns sheathed in wood shingles. The house first appears on the 1923 Sanborn map. The Warren family is listed at this address in the 1926-1927 city directory. Burney Warren was a druggist.

247. Waighstill M. and Florence Scales

409 West Fourth Street, ca. 1923, Contributing Building

One-story, bungalow, German siding, front-gabled with inset porch, patterned shingles and large vent grille in gable, 8/1 sash, bracketed eaves, exposed rafter tails, battered porch posts on brick piers, continuous brick foundation, interior brick stack. The house first appears on the 1923 Sanborn map; Waighstill Scales, a tobacconist, and his wife Florence are listed at this address in the 1926 city directory.

248. Toland and Margaret Boykin House

411 West Fourth Street, ca. 1923, Contributing Building

One-story, bungalow, vinyl siding, front-gabled with inset porch, 8/1 sash, exposed rafter tails, battered porch posts on brick piers, continuous brick foundation, interior brick stack, probably a twin of its neighbor to 409 West Fourth Street before the vinyl siding was applied. The house first appears on the 1923 Sanborn map, but the address is not listed in the 1926 city

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directory. The 1936-37 city directory lists Toland Boykin, a bookkeeper at the Imperial Tobacco Company and his wife Margaret at this address.

249. Jonathan M. and Carrie Edwards House
413 West Fourth Street, ca. 1910, Contributing Building

Two-story, late vernacular Queen Anne, asbestos shingle siding, side-gabled with projecting gabled wing at west end of facade, hip-roofed wraparound porch with later battered porch posts on brick piers, 1/1 sash, brick foundation, shed-roofed wing at rear. Probably originally a twin to 415 West Fourth Street. The house appears on the 1916 Sanborn map (earlier maps did not cover Skinnerville-Greenville Heights), but its appearance suggests an earlier construction date. The Edwardses were listed at this address in the 1916 city directory. Jonathan Edwards was the secretary/treasurer at Carr & Atkins Hardware Company.

250. Rosa Horne House
415 West Fourth Street, ca. 1910, Contributing Building

Two-story, late vernacular Queen Anne, weatherboard siding exterior, side-gabled with projecting gabled wing at west end of facade, hip-roofed front porch with gablet over entry at east end, 1/1 sash, brick foundation, corbelled brick chimney, gabled wing at rear. The house appears on the 1916 Sanborn map (earlier maps did not cover Skinnerville-Greenville Heights), but its appearance suggests an earlier construction date. The 1916 city directory lists Mrs. Rosa Horne, apparently a widow, at this address; she is not listed individually in the directory.

251. House
417 West Fourth Street, ca. 1970, Noncontributing Building

One-story, front-gabled, brick exterior, three bays wide.

252. James A. Watson House
419 West Fourth Street, ca. 1936, Contributing Building

One-story, Craftsman, vinyl siding, side-gabled, projecting hip-roofed front porch situated toward west end of facade, centered front door flanked by paired windows, 8/1 sash, battered porch posts on brick piers. The house does not appear on the 1929 Sanborn map but probably

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first appears in the 1936-1937 city directory (house number changes on this block complicated city directory research). Jesse Watson owned a farm hardware shop at 124 West Fifth Street.

252a. Garage
419 West Fourth Street, ca. 1936, Contributing Building

One-story, front-gabled, single-stall, vertical plank siding, no door.

253. C. Stuart and Elizabeth Carr House
421 West Fourth Street, ca. 1945, Contributing Building

Two-story, Colonial Revival, weatherboard siding with mitered corners, side-gabled, three bays wide with centered front door, pilasters and open pediment at front entry, 6/6 sash, brick foundation, shed-roofed single-story addition at west side. The house appears on the 1929 Sanborn with the 1946 overlay and the address appears for the first time in the 1949 city directory (house number changed on this block, however.) Stuart Carr was a buyer for E. B. Ficklen Tobacco.

253a. Garage
421 West Fourth Street, ca. 1945, Contributing Building

One-story, side-gabled, weatherboard siding exterior, no door.

Vacant Lot

254. Penn and Lela Watson House
427 West Fourth Street, ca. 1926, Contributing Building

One-story, Craftsman bungalow, wood shake siding, front-gabled, projecting gabled porch has been enclosed, 1/1 replacement windows, bracketed eaves, stucco foundation with exposed basement where land slopes away from front of house. The house appears on the 1929 Sanborn map and is first listed in the 1926-1927 city directory. Penn Watson was a tobacconist.

Vacant Lot

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255. Thomas and Evelyn Smaw House
503 West Fourth Street, ca. 1926, Contributing Building

One-story, bungalow, weatherboard siding exterior, side-gabled with projecting gabled bay at east end of facade, bracketed gabled hood over front door, standing seam metal roof, 4/1 sash, shed-roof porch at rear. The house first appears on the 1929 Sanborn map. The 1936-1937 city directory lists the Smaws at this address. Thomas Smaw was a cashier at the National Biscuit Company and his wife Evelyn was a stenographer with Mosely Brothers.

256. James T. and Louise Cheatham House
505 West Fourth Street, ca. 1926, Contributing Building

One-story, bungalow, weatherboard siding exterior, side-gabled with clipped gables, projecting gabled portico, standing-seam metal roof, 6/1 sash, exposed rafter tails, brick foundation, interior brick chimney. The house first appears on the 1929 Sanborn map. The 1936-1937 city directory lists the Cheathams at this address, but does not list occupational information for the couple.

257. Edward and Margaret Ferguson House
607 West Fourth Street, ca. 1900, Contributing Building

Two-and-a-half-story, vernacular Queen Anne, vinyl siding, hip roof, large gabled dormer with triple window in front roof slope, gabled bays project from both side elevations, flat-roofed front porch with replacement metal porch posts on brick piers, single-story flanking porches have been enclosed, vinyl windows, sidelights and transom at front entry. The house first appears on the 1916 Sanborn map (earlier maps do not show Skinnerville-Greenville Heights) but its appearance suggests an earlier construction date. Edward Ferguson was secretary-treasurer at the Ficklin Tobacco Company; he and his wife Margaret are listed at this house with their four children in the 1916 city directory.

Vacant Lot

258. Albion and Irma Dunn House
707 West Fourth Street, 1915, Contributing Building

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Two-story, transitional Colonial Revival-Craftsman, brick on the first floor exterior and shingles on the second level, hip roof with asphalt shingles, Craftsman-style 12/1 sash, transom and sidelights at front door, exterior brick chimneys, exposed raftertails, wall dormers with flared eaves on the north and west elevations, porches on the north and west elevations have paired posts on brick columns, the porch on the north elevation originally extended across the entire façade. Benton and Benton of Wilson was the architecture firm according to information collected during the 1982 architectural survey of Greenville. Albion Dunn, an attorney from Scotland Neck, moved to Greenville after his marriage to Greenville native Irma Cobb. In 1915, Dunn was elected mayor and went on to serve two terms during which he acted as the city's attorney. In 1920, he was appointed to the Fifth Judicial District Superior Court, and he served on the North Carolina Bar Council until 1968.

259. Moore-Hodges House
801 West Fourth Street, ca. 1919, Contributing Building

One-story, transitional Craftsman-Colonial Revival, vinyl siding, side-gable roof with asphalt shingles, 6/1 sash with wood casement windows in sunroom on east elevation, sidelights flank front door with arched panel above door, interior brick chimney, shed porch with paired square posts and gable over entry with arched ceiling. Tom Moore built this house around 1919 but sold it to Howard and Susie Hodges in 1921. In 1926, Mr. Hodges was a wholesale grocer. The Hodges owned the house at least until the early 1950s by which time Mr. Hodges was the president of H. L. Hodges Company, grocers.

259a. Garage
801 West Fourth Street, ca. 1980, Noncontributing Building

One-story, single-bay, gable-front garage with vinyl siding and side-gable addition.

260. W. B. and Hannah Warren House
805 West Fourth Street, ca. 1928; ca. 1947, Contributing Building

One-story, Period Cottage (originally Mediterranean Revival), vinyl siding, T-shaped gable roof with asphalt shingles, 6/1 and 4/1 sash, façade chimney clad in vinyl, stoop entry with arched door and window openings. This house may have been constructed after 1926 (in which year the address was not listed in the city directory) and before 1929 when a dwelling is illustrated at this location on a Sanborn map. The footprint shown in 1929, however, does

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not match the current building, so the house may have been expanded to the west after 1946 (the year in which the last Sanborn map shows the same footprint seen on the 1929 map). The city's tax records indicate a construction date of 1945, which may be an approximate date for the west addition. According to city directories, the address is continually occupied from the 1930s. The residents in 1936 were W. B. and Hannah Warren.

260a. Garage
805 West Fourth Street, ca. 1950, Contributing Building

One-story, shed garage with two bays and weatherboard siding.

261. Louis and Mollie Gaylord House
807 West Fourth Street, ca. 1920, Contributing Building

One-story, bungalow, weatherboard siding, gable-front roof with asphalt shingles, 4/1 sash, single-leaf entry, brick exterior chimney with missing stack, inset front full-width front porch with battered posts on brick piers, exposed raftertails, kneebraces. This house was built after 1916, at which time the address was not listed in the city directory, but before 1923, the year in which the dwelling is shown on a Sanborn map. The earliest known occupants were Louis and Mollie Gaylord. Mr. Gaylord was an attorney.

262. Jarvis Harding House
901 West Fourth Street, ca. 1919, Contributing Building

One-story, Craftsman bungalow, weatherboard siding, side-gable roof with asbestos shingles, 3/1 sash, some windows with leaded glass in upper sash, sidelights and transom at front entry, interior brick chimney, kneebraces, exposed raftertails, large shed dormers on front roof slope, shed-roof wraparound porch with battered posts on brick piers. The address is not listed in the 1916 city directory but the house appears on the 1923 Sanborn map. According to the 1926 city directory, D. Peter and Pearl Coleman lived here at that time; Mr. Coleman was a building contractor. *The Architectural Heritage of Greenville* indicates that the house was built between 1916 and 1923 for Jarvis Harding, a civil engineer.

263. Kenneth W. and Margaret S. Brown House
905 West Fourth Street, ca. 1942, Contributing Building

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One-story, Minimal Traditional, brick, side-gable roof with front gable and asphalt shingles, 6/6 sash vinyl replacement windows, exterior brick chimney, shed roof porch with fluted columns, lunette and round attic vents. Kenneth Brown was an assistant manager at Quinn-Miller and Stroud.

264. Lester E. Jr. and Janet C. Turnage House
907 West Fourth Street, ca. 1948, Contributing Building

One-story, aluminum siding, side-gable roof with asphalt shingles, 6/6 sash, bracketed stoop at front entrance, interior brick chimney. Mr. Turnage was a salesman with David L. Turnage Real Estate.

265. James and Mamie Perkins House
1001 West Fourth Street, ca. 1946, Contributing Building

Two-story, Dutch Colonial Revival, brick, gambrel roof with large shed dormers on the front and rear slopes, 6/1 sash, sidelights and front door, gable-end chimney, gabled portico with arched ceiling and columns. Mr. Perkins manufactured tobacco hogshead materials.

266. Edward H. and Ellye N. Foley House
1005 West Fourth Street, ca. 1920, Contributing Building

One-story, bungalow, vinyl siding, gable-front standing seam metal roof, 4/1 and 6/6 sash, interior brick chimney, exposed raftertails, porch with gable-front and hip roof has paired posts on brick piers and has been partially enclosed historically. Built between 1917 and 1923, the earliest known occupants of this house are Edward H. and Ellye N. Foley who lived here in 1926. Mr. Foley was an assistant cashier at the National Bank.

267. Robert and Myrtle Fitzgerald House
1007 West Fourth Street, ca. 1920, Contributing Building

One-story, bungalow, vinyl siding, standing seam hip roof, 6/1 sash, small fixed sash window beside front door, inset porch with square posts on brick piers, interior brick chimneys. This house was built between 1917 and 1923. The earliest known occupants are Robert and Myrtle Fitzgerald who lived here in 1926. Mr. Fitzgerald was the superintendent of Pitt County Public Schools.

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268. Fannie Norman House
1009 West Fourth Street, ca. 1925, Contributing Building

Two-story, Craftsman, vinyl siding, gable-front roof with asphalt shingles, vinyl replacement windows, hip-roof porch with battered posts on brick piers, diamond-shaped attic vent. Built between 1923 and 1926, this house's earliest known occupant is Fannie Norman who lived here in 1926 and was the widow of J.N. Norman. Also sharing the house were the couple's four daughters. Two daughters were students, one was a clerk, and one was a teacher.

269. Chester W. and Eva Harris House
1011 West Fourth Street, ca. 1920, Contributing Building

One-story, bungalow, vinyl siding, hip roof with asphalt shingles, 1/1 sash, exterior brick chimney, gable-front porch with decorative iron posts. This dwelling was built between 1917 and 1923. The earliest known occupants are Chester W. and Eva Harris. Mr. Harris was an insurance agent and the couple lived here in 1926.

269a. Shed
1011 West Fourth Street, ca. 1950, Contributing Building

One-story, gable-front outbuilding covered with vinyl siding.

270. Jack W. and Evelyn Foley House
1013 West Fourth Street, ca. 1920, Contributing Building

One-story, bungalow, asbestos siding, hip roof with asphalt shingles, 6/1 sash, exterior brick chimney, exposed raftertails, inset porch with tapered posts. Built between 1917 and 1923, this house's earliest known occupants are Jack W. and Evelyn Foley who lived here in 1926. Mr. Foley was a tobacconist.

271. Lorenza and Eleanor Jackson House
1015 West Fourth Street, ca. 1928, Contributing Building

One-story, bungalow, vinyl siding, gable-front roof with asphalt shingles, vinyl replacement windows, standing seam hip-roof porch with battered posts on brick piers. This house was

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built between 1926 and 1929. Lorenza and Eleanor Jackson lived here in 1936. Mr. Jackson was a corporal with the State Highway Patrol.

272. Elmer and Mary Bland House
1017 West Fourth Street, ca. 1948, Contributing Building

One-story, brick, side-gable roof with asphalt shingles, 6/6 sash and picture window, gabled stoop with decorative iron posts. Mr. Bland was a conservation aid with the U.S. Soil Conservation Service.

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8. Statement of Significance

Summary

The Skinnerville-Greenville Heights Historic District meets National Register of Historic Places Criterion C for architecture. The period of significance begins in 1845, the date of the oldest marker in Cherry Hill Cemetery (115) on Pitt Street, and extends to 1955, the fifty-year cut-off date. 1955 is the end of the period of significance as the district is not of exceptional significance. Located just west of downtown Greenville and north of Martin Luther King Jr. Drive (formerly Fifth Street), the locally-significant district contains a mix of nationally popular architectural styles and vernacular house forms common to suburbs that developed in North Carolina in the first half of the twentieth century. Although the period of significance begins with the earliest marker in Cherry Hill Cemetery, the circa 1882 Glenn-Pender-Moore House (230), a weatherboard I-house with vernacular references to Italianate design, is the district's oldest dwelling. More than three quarters of the resources date from around 1900 through 1940 with some post-World War II houses interspersed. Dwellings executed in the Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Craftsman, Period Cottage, and Minimal Traditional styles is the predominant property type.

The Skinnerville-Greenville Heights Historic District also meets Criterion A in the area of Community Planning and Development. The district encompasses Skinnerville, platted in 1882 as Greenville's first suburban development and Greenville Heights, a subdivision laid out in 1907. While development of Skinnerville started in the 1880s, both suburbs were built-out gradually. By the mid-1940s, only infill lots and lots on the district's far northwest streets were left open for Minimal Traditional dwellings, apartment buildings, and a few Ranch houses which illustrate the neighborhood's continued viability. Skinnerville was developed by local attorney, politician, and businessman Harry Skinner within an easy walk of Greenville's central business district. Greenville Heights is considerably farther away from downtown, making the suburb's development nearly dependent on car ownership, and as a result, the development did not see many new homes until the 1920s. The district owes much of its growth to Greenville's tobacco market which generated economic prosperity from the early 1890s into the mid-twentieth century and to East Carolina University, which was established in 1907 as the East Carolina Teachers Training School. In fact, Greenville Heights' developers waited to advertise their plans until after the city had secured the college. The Skinnerville-Greenville Heights Historic District encompasses 272 primary buildings, structures, sites, and objects, of which eighty-three percent are contributing resources. The E. B. Ficklen House (98; NR, 1980) and the Jesse Moye House (92; NR, 1997) are already listed in the National Register.

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HISTORICAL BACKGROUND: A BRIEF HISTORY OF GREENVILLE

In 1761, North Carolina's legislators created Pitt County from Beaufort County and named the new county in honor of William Pitt, the British secretary of state. In 1774, a courthouse, jail, and stocks were built on land granted to the county by the widow of local landowner Richard Evans who was a member of the General Assembly from 1768 to 1769 and again in 1771. County leaders established a town called Martinsborough in honor of the colony's royal governor, Josiah Martin. After the Revolution, the town adopted the more patriotic name of Greenesville, honoring the American war hero General Nathaniel Greene. Eventually, Greenville became the preferred spelling.¹

Initially, the county's governmental operations did not have a great impact on Greenville's development. Attorneys and judges rarely established homes and offices in the town and businesses catering to visitors were few. By the 1850s, however, during North Carolina's agricultural boom years, Greenville's commercial importance expanded as area farmers prospered. On the eve of the Civil War, doctors, lawyers, merchants, builders, a silversmith, and even two architects called Greenville home.²

Following a post-Civil War decline, Greenville's population rebounded to almost two thousand by 1890 and continued climbing in the early twentieth century, reaching 5,772 by 1920.³ As in other North Carolina locales, industrialization and the railroad fueled much of this expansion. Greenville's first train crossed the Tar River in 1890, and, according to one observer, "Greenville awoke to a new era of progress, thirst, and energy."⁴ The line, a branch of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, linked Halifax and Kinston.⁵ Meanwhile, nationwide demand for tobacco and farmers' increasing desires to diversify prompted Pitt County farmers to trade their cotton seeds for tobacco plants, and Greenville became a tobacco trading center with warehouses and prizehouses or prizeshouses where tobacco was packed, or "prized," into hogsheads for transport.⁶ In 1891, the city's first tobacco market opened and sold 225,000 pounds of tobacco. The following year, the market sold one million

¹ Scott Power, ed. *The Historic Architecture of Pitt County, North Carolina* (Greenville: Pitt County Historical Society, Inc., 1991), 7.

² Michael Cotter, ed. *The Architectural Heritage of Greenville, North Carolina* (Greenville: Greenville Area Preservation Association, 1988), 6.

³ Pitt County Club, *Pitt County Economic and Social* (Greenville: Greenville Publishing Company, 1921), 12.

⁴ "Greater Greenville," supplement to *The Eastern Reflector*, July 1907.

⁵ The Atlantic Coast Line Railroad later absorbed this branch of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad. In 1967, Atlantic Coast Line merged with Seaboard Air Line Railroad to become Seaboard Coast Line, which eventually became Seaboard System and is today known as CSX Transportation.

⁶ Cotter, 7, 10-11; Power, 109-111, 173-174.

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additional pounds. By the early twentieth century, Greenville was the third largest tobacco market in the world.⁷

During the first decade of the twentieth century, Greenville evolved rapidly. Entrepreneurs opened a bank, an opera house, and a horseracing track. Subscription to the telephone company, established in 1897, expanded, and in 1905, the city created public utilities to supply residents with water, electricity, and sewage disposal. Citizens formed a graded school system and built schools for white children (at the present site of Sheppard Memorial Library) and African American pupils (on Fleming Street). In 1907, Greenville won a bid to become the home of the new East Carolina Teachers Training School by earmarking tax dollars to supplement the state's appropriation for the institution's construction.⁸ By that same year, the city could boast of graded streets, "unusually good sewerage equipment," electrical service for both commercial and residential use, and a modern water-works.⁹

Greenville's economy continued expanding in the 1910s. The Cabinet Veneer Company opened between 1905 and 1911 on land flanked by the Atlantic Coastline Railroad tracts and Cherry Hill Cemetery, while several other industries opened their doors before 1920. Those included the Export Leaf Tobacco Company, Farmville Oil and Fertilizer Company, Pitt Lumber Company, W. H. Dail Jr. Brick Yard, Greenville Cooperage and Lumber Company, Greenville Oil and Fertilizer Factory, Greenville Cotton Mills, several machine shops, and an ever-increasing number of tobacco factories and warehouses.¹⁰

At the beginning of the 1920s, the East Carolina Teachers Training School became East Carolina Teachers College, and during the 1920s, one third of the dwellings in Skinnerville-Greenville Heights were constructed. But most of the 1920s were not pleasant years for Greenville. By 1923, the four railroads serving the town put an end to the local river-based shipping industry, and the last freight shipment steamed out of Greenville bound for Tarboro. In addition, falling agricultural prices plagued Pitt County farmers and Greenville merchants throughout the 1920s. The Great Depression worsened conditions.¹¹

⁷ Sallie Southall Cotten, "Greenville on the Tar," unpublished manuscript, n.d., Cotten Collection, Wilson Library, North Carolina Collection, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 14.

⁸ Cotter, 13; Cotten, 28.

⁹ "Greater Greenville," supplement in *The Easter Reflector*, July 1907.

¹⁰ Cotter, 15; Power, 111; Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, Greenville, North Carolina, 1916 and 1923; The University of North Carolina Board of Governors website, campus profiles accessed via http://www.ga.unc.edu/UNC_Schools/profiles/97-98/ECU.html on December 7, 2004.

¹¹ Cotter, 15; Power, 111; The University of North Carolina Board of Governors website, campus profiles accessed via http://www.ga.unc.edu/UNC_Schools/profiles/97-98/ECU.html on December 7, 2004.

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Because the financial solvency of many residents of Pitt County and Greenville already stood on shaky ground before the market's crash in 1929, economic development nearly halted in Greenville during the Depression. Destitute families could come to the courthouse once a week for food distribution and the Carolina Shippers Association, an organization founded in Wilson in 1925, moved its headquarters to Greenville in 1933 with an aim to reinvigorate trade on the Tar River. The group dredged the river and built a new landing called Port Terminal near Hardee's Creek, and although their efforts created short-term jobs, shipping did not return to the Tar.¹²

Meanwhile, building in Skinnerville-Greenville Heights nearly ceased. Only three houses went up in Skinnerville-Greenville Heights between 1930 and 1935. Nineteen more were constructed as recovery began in the late 1930s, but when compared with the 1920s when about seventy new buildings went up in the district and the fifteen years between 1940 and 1955 when nearly one hundred houses and outbuildings were built, construction was almost negligible.

After World War II, Greenville, like other municipalities, enjoyed renewed prosperity as the post-war economy sparked industrial expansion and a nationwide economic upturn. Construction on a new hospital, Pitt Memorial, to replace Pitt Community, started in 1947. As car ownership became more common and roads improved, passenger trains stopped in Greenville less frequently and service ended completely in 1958. Commerce, stymied by war-time conservation, grew once again and manufacturers established industries in Greenville that made or packed pharmaceuticals, eggs, meat, boats, fertilizer, and batteries. Business leaders also recognized the need to diversify the city's tobacco-based economy and as early as the late 1950s took steps to recruit replacement industries. The state created the Pitt County Industrial Development Commission which created three thousand new jobs and landed Union Carbide and Fieldcrest plants in the county.¹³

In 1965, passage of the Voting Rights Act brought racial hostility in Greenville to the forefront of local events and politics. Greenville and Pitt County schools began the process of integration in the 1960s, but protests, boycotts, and underlying tension plagued Greenville through the late 1960s and into the early 1970s. In 1972, a plain-clothes police officer shot an African American man who resisted arrest on West Fifth Street, now called Martin Luther

¹² Elizabeth H. Copeland, ed., *Chronicles of Pitt County North Carolina* (Winston-Salem: Hunter Publishing Company, 1982), 43.

¹³ Mary Jo Jackson Bratton, *Greenville: Heart of the East* (Chatsworth, CA: Windsor Publications, Inc., 1991), 78.

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King Jr. Drive. The incident nearly sparked a riot, but it also marked the end of the turmoil of the previous seven years.¹⁴

Also during the 1960s, businesses began moving out of downtown Greenville as did whites living in central Greenville's older neighborhoods, including Skinnerville-Greenville Heights. Suburbs spread new residential and commercial buildings into previously undeveloped countryside while urban renewal projects removed many historic buildings from the city's center. Urban renewal in Greenville began in 1961 with the Shore Drive Area Project which cleared substandard houses and other buildings from almost fifty-eight acres between the city's downtown and the Tar River. Other urban renewal and demolition activities removed the first Pitt Community Hospital, several large homes on Martin Luther King Jr. Drive, the late 1920s First Presbyterian Church, and the State Bank and Trust Building, a flatiron building constructed at the city's five points intersection in 1914.¹⁵

Meanwhile, the teacher's college, renamed East Carolina College in 1951, emerged as North Carolina's third largest institute of higher education by 1960. As a result, the school's physical plant expanded with the construction of ten new buildings and the renovation of eight older buildings between 1940 and 1960. The college became East Carolina University in 1967 and merged into the University of North Carolina system in 1971. By 1991, over 16,500 students, faculty, and staff populated the campus.¹⁶

Today, 60,476 people live in Greenville. The Brody School of Medicine at East Carolina University graduated its first class in 1981. It is Pitt County's largest employer and operates one of the best hospitals in the state, which, in addition to providing better health care for the state's eastern region, fosters continued economic growth in the city. Education and health care, rather than tobacco sales and manufacturing dominate the city's economy and many current downtown development projects are focused on preserving historic buildings rather than clearing land.¹⁷

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT:

¹⁴ Bratton, 90; *Daily Reflector*, February 19, 1965.

¹⁵ Roger Kammerer and Candace Pearce, *Greenville* (Charleston, S.C.: Arcadia Publishing, 2001), 51; Mrs. Herman Neal, interview by Kate M. Ohno, 1985, notes in State Historic Preservation Office Skinnerville File, Raleigh

¹⁶ The University of North Carolina Board of Governors website, accessed via http://www.ga.unc.edu/UNC_Schools/profiles/97-98/ECU.html on December 7, 2004.

¹⁷ Cotter, 15; Power, 188; Greenville Chamber of Commerce website, www.greenvillenc.org/majoremployers.asp, accessed November 9, 2004, and Brody School of Medicine website, http://www.ecu.edu/med/bsom_about.htm, accessed December 7, 2004.

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THE HISTORY AND GROWTH OF SKINNERVILLE AND GREENVILLE HEIGHTS

In 1833, Greenville's Methodists purchased half an acre of land from Tillman R. Cherry for the construction of a church and cemetery on the south side of West Second Street, just west of Pitt Street. Five years later, the Episcopalians built a church with a cemetery on Pitt Street near the Methodists. Both stood on land that now constitutes Cherry Hill Cemetery which is one of the city's oldest extant burial grounds and the oldest historic resource in the Skinnerville-Greenville Heights Historic District. The earliest marked burial in the cemetery dates from 1845.¹⁸

Throughout the antebellum period and into Reconstruction, land in the Skinnerville-Greenville Heights Historic District, aside from that occupied by the churches, was improved and unimproved farmland, much of which belonged to Tillman R. Cherry. In 1872, Cherry donated a tract of land west and north of the Episcopal and Methodist churches on Pitt and Second Streets to the city of Greenville for use as a cemetery for whites and African Americans.¹⁹

Also during this period, Harry Skinner, a Perquimans County native, completed law school at the University of Kentucky. After graduating in 1875, Skinner moved to Greenville and established himself as a business and law partner with L. C. Latham.²⁰ In 1878, Skinner won a seat on the town council and married Lottie Monteiro from Roanoke, Virginia. Before Mrs. Skinner's death in 1888, the couple had four children: Winifred, Harry Jr., Ella, and Lottie.²¹

In 1879, a year after Harry and Lottie wed, Skinner and Latham purchased a fifteen-acre tract on the western edge of Greenville's city limit, south of Cherry Hill Cemetery, from Tillman R. and Sallie Ann Cherry.²² On January 26, 1882, the *Eastern Reflector* reported that Captain H. F. Price was surveying and laying off lots on Skinner's land and that some lots had been sold.²³ The newly platted subdivision, called Skinnerville, occupied ten city blocks

¹⁸ *Daily Reflector*, December 1, 1960; Copeland, 71.

¹⁹ Roger Kammerer, telephone interview with the author, January 26, 2005.

²⁰ Latham and Skinner advertised in the *Eastern Reflector* as Attorneys at Law, conducting their practice in the state and federal courts. In the 1880s, A. L. Blow joined the firm, but by 1888, Blow had his own practice. By early 1897, Skinner was a partner with Harry Whedbee, and they advertised themselves in the *Eastern Reflector* as successors to Latham and Skinner.

²¹ Cotter, 39; Henry T. King, *Sketches of Pitt County* (Raleigh: Edwards and Broughton Printing Company, 1911; reprint, Greenville: Era Press, 1976), 259 (page references are to reprint edition).

²² Tilman R. and Sallie Ann Cherry to L. C. Latham and Harry Skinner, June 19, 1879, Pitt County Deed Book L4, page 38.

²³ *Eastern Reflector*, January 26, 1882.

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bounded by Third, Fifth, Vance, and Pitt Streets. Skinner's brother, Charles, purchased one of the lots and completed a house in 1883.²⁴

It is not clear if Harry Skinner lived in the neighborhood from its earliest stages or not. The *Eastern Reflector* reported the destruction of Skinner's home by fire in February 1884, but it does not say where the dwelling stood. The next year, the *Reflector* noted that Skinner was rebuilding, but again it does not indicate the house's location. However, city directories, Sanborn maps, and a 1907 photograph of the house reveal that Skinner's rambling picturesque cottage with steep gables with decorative vergeboards and a square three-story tower stood in Skinnerville on West Fourth Street.²⁵ Several other homes went up while Harry Skinner practiced law, served on the staff of Governor Thomas J. Jarvis, and began considering runs for state and federal political offices. In 1891, following in his father's and grandfather's footsteps, Skinner ran for and won a seat in the state house of representatives. As a Populist, he represented the first legislative district from 1894 to 1898.²⁶

Meanwhile, north of Skinnerville, Cherry Hill Cemetery underwent a few changes. During the 1880s, both churches on the property sold their buildings to other congregations that moved the sanctuaries to new sites. In 1898, the churches transferred their cemeteries to the city, which incorporated that property into the municipal cemetery created from Cherry's 1872 donation.²⁷

Since it was platted in 1882, lots in Skinnerville had been selling slowly, but in 1899, a court order forced Skinner to auction the remaining lots. The legal notice announcing the sale described the lots as being in "West Greenville or Skinnerville" and went on to describe them as the "most desirable and practically the only residence lots on the market within the corporate limits of Greenville."²⁸ The auction and Greenville's growing professional and executive classes spurred further development in west Greenville and fostered a building boom in the neighborhood that lasted until the Great Depression.

Skinnerville contained a long rectangular block east of the railroad tracks and square blocks, each divided into four square lots, west of the tracks between Elizabeth, Vance, Third, and Fifth Streets. Skinner continued the city's east-west numbered streets into his subdivision and added Ward Street between Fifth and Fourth Streets. Ward may take its name from the

²⁴ *Eastern Reflector*, August 2, 1882 and May 23, 1883.

²⁵ *Eastern Reflector*, February 24, 1884 and October 21, 1885; "Greater Greenville," supplement in *The Eastern Reflector*, July 1907. Based on city directories and Sanborn maps the Skinner House was demolished in the late 1940s.

²⁶ Cotter, 39; King, 259.

²⁷ *Daily Reflector*, December 1, 1960; Kammerer interview; Copeland, 71.

²⁸ *Daily Reflector*, November 9, 1899.

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division of the city into wards, but it is likely a reference to Skinner's mother, Elmira, whose maiden name was Ward. Contentnea Street was originally named Jarvis, presumably in honor of Thomas Jordan Jarvis for whom Skinner had worked while Jarvis served as Lieutenant Governor under Z. B. Vance. Vance Street is likely named for Governor Vance.²⁹

In June 1907, J. L. Bunting of Norfolk, Virginia, and his partners in the United Development Corporation, also based in Norfolk, purchased property to the west of Skinnerville and started preparing the tract for sale as Greenville Heights.³⁰ In "Greater Greenville," a July 1907 supplement to Greenville's local newspaper, the *Eastern Reflector*, the United Development Corporation ran a full-page ad that introduced the Norfolk real estate dealers and presented a plat of the subdivision that included a park along the Tar River. Davis Street, one block west of Skinnerville's western edge, served as the subdivision's eastern boundary. The Tar River to the north, Tyson Street to the west, and Ward Street to the south formed the other edges. Greenville Heights contained rectangular blocks with narrow rectangular lots addressing the east-west streets.³¹ While spectacular dwellings such as the Ficklen House on Fifth Street, were not built in Greenville Heights, several imposing Queen Anne houses along with many Craftsman bungalows and substantial transitional Craftsman-Colonial Revival dwellings line its thoroughfares.

The success of Greenville Heights and Skinnerville directly reflected the city's growth as a tobacco market and regional educational center and illustrated a national increase in urban population and a trend towards suburban development that began in the mid-1800s when Fredrick Law Olmsted emerged as the country's preeminent landscape architect. His designs for Central Park (1857), Prospect Park in Brooklyn (1866), and a suburban town plan near Chicago called Riverside (1869) promoted the use of curvilinear streets, naturalistic landscapes, and the use of land that was too hilly or rugged to be considered desirable previously. Additionally, in 1893, the Chicago World's Columbian Exposition (for which Olmsted was the landscape architect) showcased classically inspired architecture and Beaux Arts design that precipitated the City Beautiful movement. Together, City Beautiful and Olmsted's landscape ideals advanced urban planning as a method of creating cleaner, well-organized cities with parks, grand boulevards, and suburbs.³² Although Skinnerville-

²⁹ Cotter, 39; King, 258-259.

³⁰ *Eastern Reflector*, June 7, 1907.

³¹ "Greater Greenville," supplement to the *Easter Reflector*, July 1907.

³² David R. Goldfield, "North Carolina's Early Twentieth-Century Suburbs and the Urbanizing South," in *Early Twentieth-Century Suburbs in North Carolina*, edited by Catherine W. Bishir and Lawrence S. Earley (Raleigh: North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, 1985), 10-11; Geoffrey and Susan Jellicoe, *The Landscape of Man* (New York: Thames and Hudson, Inc., 1995), 280-281.

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Greenville Heights is laid out on a relatively flat grid, its primary design principles of large lots in a formally subdivided tract set apart from downtown are local interpretations of national suburban design trends.

This new interest in planning and beautification coincided with population growth particularly in industrializing New South towns and cities. In Greenville, the 1880 population stood at just over 900, but by 1900, it reached 2,565, an increase of about 180%, prompting the *Eastern Reflector* to cite the city in 1907 as “a striking example of the rapid development of small cities in North Carolina during the past fifteen years.”³³ Over the next two decades the population more than doubled to 5,772 in 1920.³⁴

Greenville, however, was not the only North Carolina town experiencing such expeditious growth. The majority of North Carolina’s cities saw their populations expand rapidly during the late nineteenth century and double or triple between 1900 and 1930. As people moved to Charlotte and Greensboro to work in the textile mills, to Winston-Salem and Durham for textile and tobacco manufacturing jobs, and to Wilmington for shipping and railroad work, many newcomers made their homes in freshly platted suburbs and mill villages in or adjacent to these municipalities. In Greenville, the major employers were tobacco warehouses and tobacco factories, and after its opening in 1907, the East Carolina Teachers Training School, which eventually became East Carolina University. Banks, construction firms, restaurants, county government, and retail outlets also created even more opportunities for a regular paycheck.³⁵

Most people inundating towns and cities during this time were from rural areas: farmers and farm laborers tired of scratching a living from poor land. Newcomers had to adjust to the noise, pollution, and rigid working hours that accompanied urbanity. Furthermore, the ancient notion of the city as a “den of iniquity” and the countryside as healthy became more firmly entrenched every time a technological advance increased the pace of city life. In reaction, urban planning that idealized separation of commercial and residential uses—as well as the separation of classes and races—took on an unprecedented importance, particularly once it was facilitated by transportation improvements. Industry, commerce, and homemaking were each given their own sector of town, with homes preferably built along tree-lined streets. Suburban lawns and shade were meant to create a

³³ King, 183 and 196; “Greater Greenville,” supplement to *The Eastern Reflector*, July 1907.

³⁴ Pitt County Club, 12.

³⁵ Catherine W. Bishir and Lawrence S. Earley, eds., introduction to *Early Twentieth-Century Suburbs in North Carolina* (Raleigh: North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, 1985), 3; Catherine W. Bishir and Michael T. Southern, *A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Eastern North Carolina* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1996), 354.

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sanctuary for the urbanite and bring a bit of the country to those with memories of a farm or crossroads town. Planners based "rural" residential retreats that were within or close to a city in large part on nineteenth-century cemeteries and parks: their curving drives, trees, flowers, planned vistas, and sculpture were meant to provide relief from the city's gray stone, steel, and concrete. Towards the end of the nineteenth century and in the early twentieth century, the advent of streetcars and better transportation made it possible for developers to build houses in similar park-like settings carved from outlying open land previously inconveniently distant from downtown.³⁶

In Skinnerville-Greenville Heights, trees and commodious lawns contribute to the developments' suburban character despite the area's straight streets. The park laid out along the Tar River as part of the Greenville Heights plan has been lost through flooding and neglect, but its presence in the original design descends directly from the ideals driving garden suburbs and the City Beautiful movement. Although Cherry Hill Cemetery incorporated a grid-plan rather than curving Olmstedian drives, its open space creates a park-like buffer between the district's northeast corner and downtown. Additionally, the cemetery's close proximity and the park in Greenville Heights provided residents with green oases.

During the first two decades of the twentieth century, Skinnerville and Greenville Heights saw their most rapid development. By 1910, commodious and rambling Queen Anne and Colonial Revival homes for some of Greenville's most prominent business leaders lined Fifth Street (now Martin Luther King Jr. Drive) between Pitt and Elizabeth Streets. Sanborn maps for the Skinnerville area and city directories for the entire city were not produced before 1916, but the Sanborn map from that year shows a few shotguns and smaller rental houses on Third Street between Pitt Street and the railroad; four larger houses on Third to the west of the railroad; a small number of substantial dwellings on Fourth Street; and the four blocks bounded by Fifth, Jarvis (Contentnea), Fourth, and Elizabeth Streets as being nearly built-out. A small number of houses had been constructed to the west of Jarvis (Contentnea) Street.³⁷

By 1923, new houses had been constructed on Fourth and Ward Streets to the west of Vance in the area platted as Greenville Heights, and a few additional small rental houses had been built on Third Street. The 1929 Sanborn map shows construction occurring between older homes on the east-west streets in Skinnerville and Greenville Heights with a few houses going up on the north-south streets.³⁸

³⁶ Margaret Supplee Smith, "The American Idyll in North Carolina's First Suburbs: Landscape and Architecture," in *Early Twentieth-Century Suburbs in North Carolina*, edited by Catherine W. Bishir and Lawrence S. Earley (Raleigh: North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, 1985), 21-22.

³⁷ Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, Greenville, North Carolina, 1916.

³⁸ Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, Greenville, North Carolina, 1923 and 1929.

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By the time the 1929 Sanborn map was updated in 1946, the original lots of Skinnerville and the smaller lots subdivided from those initial four-lot blocks were nearly full. In Greenville Heights, more dwellings stood along the streets south of Colonial Avenue, which had been extended one block east to meet a one-block extension of Contentnea Street. These street extensions occurred on former farm land, much of which became part of the Third Street School property. Development in Greenville Heights had not yet reached Fairfax Street, the subdivision's northernmost street, but as the post-war era progressed, more homes were built along that street as well. By the mid-1950s, most of the lots in Skinnerville-Greenville Heights were occupied with older houses standing closer to downtown and Fifth Street (Martin Luther King Jr. Drive), new houses clustered on the district's western edge, and new houses standing as infill among earlier dwellings.³⁹

Skinnerville-Greenville Heights residents who lived in the neighborhood throughout the district's period of significance came from a variety of backgrounds. In addition to Skinnerville's developer, Harry Skinner, prominent homeowners included Edwin B. Ficklen, Charles Laughinghouse, and Albion Dunn. Ficklen, a native of Danville, Virginia, where he had been involved in the tobacco business, came to Greenville in the 1890s. He emerged as one of the town's principal tobacconists and established E. B. Ficklen Tobacco Company, which survived into the 1960s. The residence of physician Charles Laughinghouse, who was instrumental in organizing and building Pitt Community Hospital, stood at the corner of Pitt Street and Fourth Street until fire destroyed it in 1996.⁴⁰ Laughinghouse's ownership of a 1916 Haynes roadster reflected the association of car-ownership with suburban living.⁴¹ In 1915, attorney Albion Dunn and his wife built the house at 707 West Fourth Street. Dunn was an attorney and served two terms as Greenville's mayor in 1915 and 1917.⁴²

Most Skinnerville residents, however, were not elected officials, prominent business owners, doctors, or lawyers. In the 1910s, a mother and daughter, both named Fannie More, lived at 210 Pitt Street where Miss More was a dressmaker. Around 1920, John F. Stokes, an insurance agent, and his wife, Jessie, lived at 507 West Fourth Street while their next door neighbors, Frank and Eunice Diener at 509 West Fourth Street, owned People's Bakery. Robert Hill of 205 Davis Street worked at W and L Department store in the late 1920s. Also during the 1920s, African Americans lived in rental property along West Third Street,

³⁹ Greenville City Directories, 1944/1945, 1947/1948, 1949/1950, 1955/1952, 1954/1955, 1956/1957, 1960/1961; Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, Greenville, North Carolina, 1929/1946.

⁴⁰ Kammerer and Pearce, 23.

⁴¹ Charles O'Hagan Laughinghouse to Mr. J. C. Tyson, Greenville City Clerk, letter dated July 10, 1916, Charles O'Hagan Laughinghouse Papers, Joyner Manuscript Collection, Joyner Library, East Carolina University.

⁴² Cotter, 46.

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between Pitt Street and the railroad corridor. This African American enclave included a Primitive Baptist Church, but in the late 1940s and early 1950s, landlords replaced these dwellings with new rental housing occupied mostly by whites, although a few African Americans remained on the block. By around 1960, however, African American tobacco workers, laborers, cooks, and domestics reoccupied the entire block.⁴³

Most homebuyers in the district after World War II were blue- and white-collar white employees; occasionally, the woman of the house also worked outside the home. Just after the war concluded, Nimon and Dorothy Hatem moved into their Minimal Traditional house at 100 Davis Street. Mrs. Hatem was a sales clerk at Blount-Harvey Department Store while her husband was an agent at the Union Bus Station. Farther south on Davis Street, machine operators, a beautician, and a mechanic occupied rental property built in the early 1950s. Vernon Grove, a superintendent with National Carbon Company, and his wife Doris lived next door to fellow National Carbon Company employee, Kenneth Whiteley, and his wife Jessie. The Whiteley and Grove houses, nearly identical Minimal Traditional cottages, were built about 1946 in the 700 block of West Third Street.⁴⁴

As early as the 1950s, however, the socioeconomic and racial composition of Skinnerville-Greenville Heights began shifting as homeownership decreased, white residents moved to newer suburbs, and African Americans moved into previously white-owned dwellings. Historically, rental properties and African American residents were not foreign to Skinnerville-Greenville Heights. A small number of rental properties stood in the neighborhood from as early as the 1910s, including a two-story Craftsman duplex built around 1927 at 408 West Fourth Street. New duplexes replaced earlier rental property in the 1950s on West Third Street between Pitt Street and the railroad corridor, but throughout the district, larger apartments sprang up and previously white-owned, single-family dwellings were subdivided and usually rented by African American tenants. The John W. and Emily Turnage House, a one-story cottage built around 1910 at 903 West Third Street, was split into two apartments in the early 1950s. During the 1960s and 1970s, developers erected apartment buildings and duplexes, usually on vacant lots, throughout the district. On Martin Luther King Jr. Drive the rambling Queen Anne and Colonial Revival houses had become derelict. In 1960, the Latham-Skinner House at 418 Martin Luther King Jr. Drive was demolished for a two-story, brick apartment building. Two doors down, a one-story brick apartment building replaced another sizeable early twentieth century dwelling.⁴⁵

⁴³ Greenville City Directories, 1916/1917, 1926/1927, 1936/1937, 1944/1945, 1947/1948, 1949/1950, 1955/1952, 1954/1955, 1956/1957, 1960/1961.

⁴⁴ Greenville City Directories, 1944/1945, 1947/1948, 1949/1950, 1955/1952, 1954/1955, 1956/1957.

⁴⁵ Neal, interview; Greenville City Directories; Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps.

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East Carolina University's growth also affected Skinnerville-Greenville Heights. In 1971, the Blount family sold the 1933 Judson H. Blount House at the intersection of Martin Luther King Jr. Drive and Elizabeth Street to the Lambda Chi Alpha Fraternity. By the early 1980s, the Sigma Tau Gamma Fraternity had leased the E. B. Ficklen House, and the Phi Kappa Tau Fraternity now occupies the James and Lucy Ficklen house at 409 Elizabeth Street.⁴⁶

Meanwhile, the neighborhood's upper income white residents continued leaving so that the neighborhood was predominantly African American by the mid-1960s. A 1966 Neighborhood Analysis Report penned by the State Department of Conservation and Development for the city's planning and zoning commission found that the Skinnerville-Greenville Heights area, as well as numerous other African American neighborhoods, was blighted. In the report, Skinnerville-Greenville Heights was included in an area called Biltmore-Greenville Heights that encompassed nearly 400 housing units of which over 300 were found to be in a state of major deterioration or dilapidation. Rental property made up sixty-two percent of Biltmore-Greenville Heights' housing units and incidents of crime and major fires in Biltmore-Greenville Heights were among the highest in Greenville. The neighborhood also had one of the highest numbers of residents on welfare or other public assistance.⁴⁷

In the last few years, the city of Greenville has taken a greater interest in the West Greenville area, including Skinnerville-Greenville Heights. The city created a Redevelopment Commission in 2002 "to promote redevelopment of the blighted areas within the territorial limits of the City of Greenville in the interest of the public health, safety, morals or welfare of the residents of the City of Greenville."⁴⁸ In November 2004, Greenville's electorate voted in favor of \$20.8 million in bonds to improve the city's streets and storm water drainage and revitalize the City Center and Skinnerville-Greenville Heights. Revitalization plans include acquiring and demolishing or renovating deteriorated buildings while planned street improvements will widen and, in some places, realign West Third Street.⁴⁹

⁴⁶ Judson H. Blount House Survey File, State Historic Preservation Office, Raleigh; Drucilla G. Haley and Maurice C. York, "E. B. Ficklen House," Nomination to the National Register of Historic Places, 1984.

⁴⁷ North Carolina Department of Conservation, and Development, Division of Community Planning, *Neighborhood Analysis Report* (Greenville: Greenville City Planning and Zoning Commission, 1966), no page numbers.

⁴⁸ City of Greenville website accessed via <http://ci.greenville.nc.us> on December 6, 2004.

⁴⁹ Bond Information Pamphlet, City of Greenville website accessed via <http://ci.greenville.nc.us> on December 6, 2004.

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ARCHITECTURE CONTEXT:

THE ARCHITECTURE OF SKINNERVILLE AND GREENVILLE HEIGHTS

The dwellings, small outbuildings, cemetery, and school in the Skinnerville-Greenville Heights Historic District represent the artistic and architectural styles and building forms that occurred in Greenville and throughout North Carolina from the late nineteenth century to the post-World War II period. During this period, architecture reflected the social and economic changes occurring as Greenville transformed from a quiet courthouse town, to a tobacco trading and manufacturing hub, and then to a regional educational center.

In the late-nineteenth century neighborhood of South Greenville, some of the city's most prominent professionals and capitalists built fashionable Victorian-era, Italianate, and Classical Revival houses befitting their status. In the city's other turn-of-the-twentieth-century neighborhoods, however, homes were modest in scale and decoration. In Cherry Hill and Perkins Town, African American neighborhoods immediately south of Fifth Street, homeowners and landlords built modest one-story houses and duplexes, some with almost no stylistic references and some with one or two decorative elements such as restrained gingerbread or simple kneebraces. South of Cherry Hill and Perkins Town, the white neighborhood of Higgs developed primarily during the early twentieth century with bungalows and some Queen Anne cottages with limited ornamentation. College View opened in 1910 adjacent to the campus of the East Carolina Teachers Training School, and contains both humble and urbane Colonial Revival and Craftsman bungalow designs.⁵⁰

While a few exceptional transitional Queen Anne-Colonial Revival houses in Skinnerville-Greenville Heights, the proportion of high-style houses, modest dwellings, and houses with little or no stylistic references in the historic district is similar to that in Higgs and College View: a few sophisticated and fashionable examples of nationally-popular styles are mixed with a great number of ordinary, simple, and nearly style-less dwellings. Generally, such houses were constructed in the twentieth century as car ownership became more common and even homeowners who could not afford a high-style house had a car and could live farther from the city's commercial and industrial core.

The earliest homes in Skinnerville-Greenville Heights incorporate modest Italianate references. The district's oldest dwelling is the circa 1882 Glenn-Pender-Moore House located at 510 West Fourth Street. This two-story I-house features a two-story rear ell, a wide flat frieze, corner boards, and heavily molded peaked window hoods. To the south is the

⁵⁰ Scott Power, "College View Historic District," National Register Nomination, 1991, section 8, page 10; Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc., "City of Greenville Revitalization Area: Historic and Architectural Evaluation," 2004, 10-11.

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Foley House at 703 Martin Luther King Jr. Drive. This two-story, gable-front dwelling has bracketed eaves and half-round attic vents, and although it does not appear at this location until the late 1920s, it is likely a turn-of-the-twentieth century house moved to this site.

In Skinnerville-Greenville Heights, as in South Greenville, Higgs, and College View, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, and transitional designs incorporating both Queen Anne and Colonial Revival characteristics dominated taste in Greenville from the late 1800s into the 1910s and influenced designs for mansions and cottages alike. In 1903, Jesse R. and Novella Moye built a house designed for them by New Bern architect H. W. Simpson. The two-story building located at 408 Martin Luther King Jr. Drive features the projecting gables and dormers typical of Queen Anne designs combined with Palladian windows and classically-inspired columns on the front porch. An imposing, but less intact example is the home George W. and Lina Baker completed in 1907 (95). As originally executed, the design combined decorative Queen Anne shingles in the gable ends and turned balustrades (no longer extant) with Ionic columns (no longer extant) and a grand, imposing Colonial Revival portico with a Palladian attic window.

Queen Anne and the transitional combination of Queen Anne and Colonial Revival also made its mark on less elaborate dwellings. One-story cottages, often with side-gable roofs sometimes punctuated by a gable on the front roof slope, are found throughout the district. The simplest examples include only a decorative gable on the front roof slope, like the circa 1910 house (90) at 412 Latham Street, while others incorporate shingled gable ends, classically-inspired columns on the front porch, or turned porch posts and small brackets. The Fannie More House (117) at 210 Pitt Street was built around 1900. The one-story, transitional Queen Anne-Colonial Revival cottage features a hipped standing seam metal roof with front-facing and side-facing gable projections, two-over-two sash, and a partial-width front porch with a hipped roof, Doric columns, and pediment over central entry bay.

As Queen Anne fell out of favor, Colonial Revival emerged as the style of choice nationally during the early 1900s. New methods of mass printing developed in the early part of the century allowed for the distribution of magazines that featured photographs of Colonial Revival dwellings and helped to popularize the style. Massing and details often harkened back to the Georgian and Adam styles of early America, particularly by the 1920s and 1930s as reproduction of historic prototypes became more academic and accurate. The style became popular in the Skinnerville-Greenville Heights neighborhood during the 1910s and lingered well into the post-World War II period.

Just as Colonial Revival elements blended with Queen Anne designs earlier, builders and architects also mixed Craftsman components into Colonial Revival plans. The Colonial Revival Moore-Hodges House (259) uses some Craftsman elements, such as six-over-one

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sash and paired porch posts, in its design. Constructed around 1919, the one-story frame house has a sunroom with wooden casement windows. Sidelights flank the front door, which is capped by an arched panel, and the shed porch features a gable with an arched ceiling over the entry bay.

About six years later, William and Zula Cowell built their house (116) at 112 Pitt Street. The two-story, brick, Colonial Revival dwelling has a side-gabled roof with pedimented gable ends. A one-story, gabled portico with Tuscan columns shelters the entrance while six-over-six sash illuminate the interior spaces. Its use of more classical elements such as columns and pediments shows the move towards more accurate interpretations of earlier architecture.

One of the largest examples of Colonial Revival in the neighborhood is the 1933 Judson H. Blount House (69) at 500 Elizabeth Street. The symmetrical two-story brick house displays lower two-story wings flanking the house's main block. Three gabled dormers punctuate the side-gabled slate roof. Fluted Corinthian pilasters and a scrolled broken pediment enrich the front entrance while side porches feature Doric columns.

Just a half-block north of the Blount House is the James and Lucy Ficklen House (59) at 409 Elizabeth Street. Built around 1935, the substantial two-and-a-half-story, Colonial Revival house has six-over-six sash with flat arches with keystones, three gable-front dormers, and a classical front-gabled portico supported by slender Tuscan columns. The entrance consists of a semi-elliptical fanlight transom and half-glazed sidelights. Original one-story side wings, with the southern wing functioning as a sun porch, complete the composition.

Other revival styles also acquired favor in the Skinnerville-Greenville Heights Historic District during the 1920s and 1930s. Aspects of the Italian Renaissance Revival and Mediterranean Revival achieved fame in Greenville when former governor Thomas J. Jarvis urged architects to install red tile roofs on the Spanish-influenced buildings at the new East Carolina Teachers Training School in 1907. In the 1920s, six buildings added to the campus continued the Italian Renaissance theme with George R. Berryman as one of the architects.⁵¹

The style proved particularly popular in the College View neighborhood, and in Skinnerville-Greenville Heights, the school board chose a Spanish Colonial Revival design by George R. Berryman for the new Third Street School (164) completed in 1929. The one-story building's exterior is yellow brick while red clay tiles finish the low-pitched gabled and hipped roofs. Tile pilasters and lintels with low-relief ornament frame the recessed entrance, and a semi-hexagonal bay projects at the west end of the façade. Additions made in 1949 and

⁵¹ Power, "College View," section 8, page 11.

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1953 and designed by James Griffith continue the stylistic theme of the 1929 plan by incorporating low-relief ornament and decorative tiles.

The Dutch Colonial Revival style with its characteristic gambrel roof proved popular nationally in the late 1920s through the 1940s, but only two stand in Skinnerville-Greenville Heights today. Tobacconist Earle Hellen and his wife Christine purchased the lot at 302 Elizabeth Street in 1922 and likely built their Dutch Colonial Revival dwelling shortly thereafter (61). The two-story, frame house features a gambrel roof with a large shed dormer on the front slope, a south gable-end brick chimney, and a one-story south gable-end wing. The James and Mamie Perkins House (265) at 1001 West Fourth Street is a later incarnation built around 1946. The two-story Perkins House is brick with a gambrel roof and large shed dormer and has a gabled portico with an arched ceiling.

During the 1920s, Tudor Revival also emerged as a nationally-popular style, but it did not have the appeal in the Skinnerville-Greenville Heights neighborhood that it did in other Greenville neighborhoods such as College View where a significant number stand. No examples exist in Skinnerville-Greenville Heights, but Period Cottages, scaled-down versions of Tudor Revival houses, appealed somewhat, although they were not built in great profusion as they were in many early twentieth century neighborhoods in North Carolina and the extant representatives generally lack architectural enrichment. The rental house (206) at 907 West Third Street, built around 1939, is a one-and-a-half-story dwelling with a tapered chimney on the façade. The side-gable roof incorporates a gable front projection and a gable over the entry bay, which contains an arched paneled front door. The circa 1948 Willie H. and Blanche F. Tripp House (11) at 1016 Colonial Avenue features typical architectural elements including a steeply pitched gable roof and dormers, a brick exterior, and a fanlight over the front entrance.

During the 1910s, 1920s, and 1930s, middle-class families built bungalows throughout the district, while residents of greater means erected substantial Craftsman houses. The bungalow enjoyed national popularity in the late 1910s and 1920s and architects designed fine examples for clients from coast to coast. The style, both in high-style form and in scaled-down versions, proved immensely popular in towns and suburbs across North Carolina into the early 1930s. Building plans for these houses, with their wide overhanging eaves, open arrangement of rooms, and inviting porches, appeared in national magazines and catalogs. The bungalow was inexpensive and easy to build and appealed to families' desires for a modern house.

The Alfred M. and Nell Moseley House (223) at 402 West Fourth Street stands as the district's most fully realized and most well-executed Craftsman dwelling. Built around 1915, the two-story house is brick with a shingle-clad second floor exterior. Low hip dormers

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punctuate the low-pitched slate hip roof. Sixteen-over-one sash and wooden casement windows light the interior. The Craftsman entry includes a segmental arch transom and sidelights.

The Albion and Irma Dunn House (258), also built around 1915, combines Colonial Revival massing and scale with Craftsman styling. The dwelling stands at 707 West Fourth Street and like the Moseley House, features shingles on the second level above a brick lower level. Windows contain twelve-over-one sash and the eaves feature exposed raftertails. Small, separate porches on the north and west elevations were originally connected into a larger wraparound porch, but they retain original paired posts on brick piers. Benton and Benton of Wilson designed the house for the Dunn family.

Other Craftsman dwellings in the Skinnerville-Greenville Heights Historic District were smaller with less elaborate detailing. Two blocks west of the Dunn House is the Jarvis Harding House (262), probably built around 1919. The one-story, frame Craftsman bungalow retains weatherboard siding, three-over-one sash, and sidelights and a transom at the front entry. Windows on the façade contain leaded glass in their upper sash while large shed dormers dominate the front roof slope. Battered posts on brick piers support the shed-roof, wrap-around porch.

Bungalows with varying degrees of Craftsman influence were built throughout the district from the 1910s through the early 1950s. Some have almost no architectural detailing and are called bungalows as a reference to their size, forms, and the era of their construction. The Robert and Grace Hill House (46) typifies such dwellings. The Hills built their house at 205 Davis Street around 1928, and aside from four-over-one sash, the one-story, gable-front dwelling features no other architectural expression. Similarly, the two 1950s duplexes at 204 and 206 New Street (113, 114), clad in weatherboard siding, only display exposed raftertails. Other modest bungalows, such as the circa 1920 Frank J. and Eunice Diener House (198) at 509 West Third Street and the circa 1925 Roy C. Jr. and Beatrice Flanagan House (52) at 406 Davis Street, feature more Craftsman elements such as kneebraces, exposed raftertails, porch posts on brick piers, and Craftsman windows with various light configurations in the upper sash.

During the 1930s, despite the Great Depression, some construction occurred in the Skinnerville-Greenville Heights Historic District. Twenty-two extant resources were built during the decade, although all but three of those occurred during the recovery era of the late 1930s. The three built in the thick of the Depression (the ca. 1933 Judson H. Blount House [69], the circa 1935 James and Lucy Ficklen House [59], and the circa 1932 Kinchen and Dorothy Cobb House [118]) continued classically-based Colonial Revival idioms popular in the 1920s. These families may have selected Colonial Revival designs because fewer new

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styles emerged during the economic crisis or because the stimuli behind the Colonial Revival's initial development in the late nineteenth century—namely an interest in and respect for American history fostered by the 1876 Centennial, the 1893 Columbian Exposition, and the circulation of photographs of colonial and early American dwellings via magazines and newspapers—continued influencing architecture.

Houses built in the recovery era were considerably simpler than earlier manifestations and usually featured modest Colonial Revival or Craftsman treatments. Mason and Annie Yates built their bungalow around 1937 at 307 Vance Street (129). The one-story, frame, gable-front dwelling has weatherboard siding, kneebraces, and a recessed front-gable porch with original tapered posts topped by simple caps. Dewitt and Kate Phillips built a one-story, L-plan residence at 407 Contentnea Street around 1939 (29). The house's partial-width front porch has square posts while Colonial Revival-style six-over-six sash punctuate the walls. The W. Chester and Eva B. Harris House (165) stands at 708 West Third Street and is a more sophisticated Colonial Revival dwelling than most built during the recovery era. Constructed in 1941, this one-and-a-half-story, gable-roofed house features projecting front-gabled wings at its east and west ends with a pair of gabled dormers on the front roof slope and a cupola centered on the roof ridgeline.

When World War II ended, construction revived as wartime rationing was lifted and veterans flooded home. Many families in North Carolina and Greenville sought the comfort and reassurance of building in styles of the past such as the Colonial Revival. This held true in the Skinnerville-Greenville Heights neighborhood. The modest houses built after World War II were similar to those built during the recovery period of the late 1930s: compact dwellings usually absent of architectural embellishment but occasionally displaying restrained detailing derived from Colonial Revival patterns. Most were constructed as infill among older homes, but some concentrations of post-war housing occurred in the northwest corner of the district and along Fairfax and Colonial Avenues where open lots were still available. Representing the staying power of Colonial Revival design is the C. Stuart and Elizabeth Carr House (253) at 421 West Fourth Street. Constructed around 1945, the two-story frame dwelling is three bays wide with a centered front door and exhibits pilasters and an open pediment at the front entry, and weatherboard siding with mitered corners.

While Colonial Revival remained popular, most new houses struck a balance between modern and traditional by incorporating Colonial Revival elements in more up-to-date designs resulting in a simple, one-story dwellings with stripped-down classical elements that could be constructed quickly. The style has been termed Minimal Traditional because it uses a minimal amount of decorative elements to communicate traditional design values. The style began appearing just before the war, but proved more popular in the last half of the 1940s and into

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the 1950s. The circa 1949 Vance and Mary Overton House (2) at 902 Colonial Avenue is a one-story, Minimal Traditional house with a side-gabled roof and projecting gabled bay at the east end of the façade. Six-over-six sash and a multi-light picture window illuminate the interior.

Even simpler versions of Colonial Revival-inspired Minimal Traditional dwellings were the “small houses” constructed under the influence of the Federal Housing Administration (FHA). Emphasis on well-designed small and affordable housing began in the 1920s and gained government support in the 1930s as the FHA sought to foster new home construction as an economic stimulus while promoting houses that people could afford during the Depression. With post-World War II demands for new houses, the same principles that made these small houses popular in the 1930s provided quickly-constructed affordable dwellings in the 1940s and 1950s.⁵² The A.G. and Pattie W. Witherington House (9) at 1012 Colonial Avenue was constructed around 1948 and typifies the basic one-story, side-gable small house.

In the 1950s and early 1960s, the Ranch house, with its low-pitched roof and open floor plan, enjoyed popularity in the city, but with limited open lots in the Skinnerville-Greenville Heights area by the mid-1950s, only a handful stand within the district. The Ranch style originated in California in the 1930s and by the middle of the century it had been adapted to meet the needs of families who desired a low-cost dwelling with a living area on one level and enough space for all its members to enjoy their privacy. Ranch houses in the Skinnerville-Greenville Heights Historic District are generally side-gable dwellings with large picture windows lighting family spaces and ribbon windows, placed high on the exterior walls, punctuating the private spaces such as bedrooms and bathrooms. Most of the district's Ranches were built along Colonial and Fairfax Avenues and on Vance Street north of Colonial Avenue where the greatest concentration of post-World War II building occurred or on infill lots among older buildings. Mack and Hortence Proctor built their Ranch around 1948 at 1016 Fairfax Avenue (79). The one-story house is clad with asbestos siding and sheltered with a side-gable roof. The circa 1960 dwelling at 802 Colonial Avenue features a side-gable roof and inset stoop entry (1).

In addition to single-family homes, developers added duplexes to Skinnerville-Greenville Heights's architectural composition during its period of significance. The circa 1927 duplex (225) at 408 West Fourth Street is a two-story, Craftsman dwelling with two

⁵² David L. Ames and Linda Flint McClelland, *Historic Residential Suburbs: Guidelines for Evaluation and Documentation for the National Register of Historic Places* (Washington D.C.: Department of the Interior, National Parks Service, 2002), 60-61.

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front doors and a hip-roof porch with battered posts on brick piers. On the next block to the north, duplexes lined both sides of Third Street in the early 1900s. New duplexes replaced these in the early 1950s and those on the north side of the street were torn down in the late twentieth century. The extant buildings (188-190, 192-194) are simple one-story, gable-front houses with full-width front porches, exposed raftertails, and six-over-six sash.

Garages constitute the majority of the district's outbuildings. Most are one-story, gable-front, weatherboard buildings. Older garages house one narrow bay for a single car, while later examples dating from the 1940s and 1950s contain wider bays, often with space for two vehicles. Some of the district's finest residences, particularly those built during the 1920s, came complete with matching garages to complement the dwelling. At the circa 1928 Lawrence A. Stroud House at 410 Martin Luther King Jr. Drive, the two-story, hipped roof, Colonial Revival-Craftsman brick house features a one-story, brick, hipped-roof garage (93a) with one narrow bay. When Alfred and Nell Moseley built their commodious Craftsman home on West Fourth Street around 1915, they also built a one-story frame garage (223a) with a gable-on-hip roof, shingled exterior, and wooden casement windows to match the main dwelling.

The district also contains Greenville's nineteenth century municipal cemetery, Cherry Hill (115), located on the west side of Pitt Street at First and Second Streets. Cherry Hill is the city's oldest extant burying ground and its largest and most elaborate nineteenth-century cemetery.⁵³ The earliest markers are in the southeast corner near the location of two antebellum churches. A section reserved for African American burials is located in the cemetery's northwest corner and is loosely divided from the white section by sparse shrubs. Cherry Hill Cemetery is significant for its funerary art, which is Greenville's best and largest collection of nineteenth and twentieth century grave markers. Elegant obelisks, delicate angels, some weeping and some with more hopeful expressions, and fabric-draped urns, all executed in marble, mark the final resting places for many prominent members of Greenville society. Granite tablets raised up on low pillars, flat granite tablets on the ground, marble and stone standing tablets, and fanciful concrete tree trunks also memorialize people from various walks of life in the section reserved for Caucasians. In the African American section, marbles, seashells, and glass enrich a collection of less elaborated but equally artistic concrete tablets.

The Spanish Colonial Revival Third Street School represents the district's only other property type. Third Street School is significant as one of only two remaining early-twentieth-century school buildings in Greenville. As such it is a representative of educational trends and

⁵³ An eighteenth century cemetery existed on Evans Street in downtown Greenville but its burials were moved to Cherry Hill in the late nineteenth century as Greenville's commercial district expanded. Kammerer interview.

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theory of the 1920s and of Greenville's prosperity during that era. Additionally, its Spanish Colonial Revival architecture is unique in Greenville and is directly related to the Renaissance Revival buildings constructed on the East Carolina University campus in the early twentieth century. Greenville's only other early twentieth century school building, the former West Greenville Grammar School, now known as the Agnes Fullilove School, is used as a community center. The 1924 Colonial Revival school stands at the corner of Chestnut Street and Manhattan Avenue in the Higgs neighborhood.⁵⁴

⁵⁴ Cotter, 81; Scott Power, email to the author, February 11, 2005.

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10. Geographical Data

UTM References

| | zone | easting | northing | | zone | easting | northing |
|----------|------|---------|----------|----------|------|---------|----------|
| E | 18 | 283820 | 3934660 | F | 18 | 284100 | 3944660 |
| G | 18 | 284440 | 3944220 | | | | |

Verbal Boundary Description

The Skinnerville-Greenville Heights Historic District boundary is marked with a black line on the accompanying map drawn to a scale of 1"= 100.'

Boundary Justification

The Skinnerville-Greenville Heights Historic District bounds are based on the edges of two subdivisions platted in 1882 and 1907 and described in this nomination. The boundary encompasses the greatest concentration of resources built within these subdivisions during the period of significance. Except where the boundary is contracted to exclude noncontributing properties, boundary lines follow the original subdivision boundaries.